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NEW SUPPLY ARTERY IS CHUNGKING WORRY AS OLD ROUTE LOST

Burma Route Abandonment Announced by Chiang Regime as Rangoon Menaced

BETTER HIGHWAY BOASTED

Vaunted India Road Seen Case Of "Sour Grapes" by Competent Circles

Domei

SHANGHAI, February 20.—The Chungking regime yesterday announced its intentions to abandon the Burma route for transportation of defense materials from Rangoon to Chungking, according to a Chungking report received here today.

Concrete measures have been decided for transportation of war materials from India to Chungking, the statement claimed.

Alleging that the transportation capacity of the new line greatly will exceed that of the Burma route, the statement announced that the Chungking regime will abandon utilization of the Burma route in the future.

More 'Sour Grapes'

Domei

SHANGHAI, February 20.—Observers here today characterized as usual "sour grapes" Chungking propaganda, the reports from Chungking that General Chiang has decided to abandon the Burma Road in favor of a new Chungking-India route, as a result of his current visit to India.

The Chungking spokesman without referring to the actuality that the Burma Road has been cut by Japanese Forces through the fall of Singapore, has boasted that the new route is capable of transporting more materials than the Burma route, it is reported.

The spokesman said further that land mines have been planted along various sections of the Burma Road where Japanese Forces are most likely to attack, added the report.

Visit Seen Last Hope

Asahi Service

NANKING, February 19.—The current visit of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek to India is believed to bear special significance now that Rangoon, important base for the so-called Burma Road through which supplies are sent to the Chungking Administration, has been exposed to extreme danger.

The party, said to consist of the wife of the Generalissimo and a number of his henchmen, are believed to be centering the topic of discussion on two problems—defensive measures for Burma and the establishment of a new route of supply to Chungking.

In connection with the first problem, it is held most likely that a General Headquarters for the combined army of Britain, India, Burma and Chungking will be instituted at Mandalay, thus hoping to maintain a route along Mandalay even after the loss of Rangoon since they value the Burma Road very highly. The Commander-in-Chief of the General Headquarters, it is further believed, will be none other than the Generalissimo himself, since the defense of districts east of the Salween River will be assigned to General Chiang's army, and regions west of the river, to the combined forces of Britain, Netherlands East Indies and Burma.

Relative to the question of laying a new supply route, it is the consensus of opinion that since the road through central India is believed extremely difficult due to various circumstances, construction will start on one of the four proposed new routes following further deliberations.

Difficulties Seen

The first of the new routes is the road to be laid from Calcutta to Manipur and thence, either to Myitkyina via Sittang or to Mandalay via Wintho. In view of the difficulties in crossing the Ankara range, however, it will take at least six months before completion.

The second is the route running from Mandalay northward along the railway line to Myitkyina and thence to Pushan, an important junction in the present Burma Road which also is believed to take a good half a year before it can be completed.

The third is the construction of a railway line between Burma and India. The time required for this project is approximately a year and a half and the distance will be about 370 kilometers.

The last, and the most unprospec-

(Continued on Page 2)

SPAIN-CHILE LINE PLANNED

May Establish Regular Shipping Service Soon

Domei

SANTIAGO, Chile, February 18.—Negotiations are going on here concerning the possibility of establishing a regular shipping service between Spain and Chile via Buenos Aires, it was disclosed here today.

In this connection, it has been revealed that Marquis de Luca de Tena, Spanish Ambassador here, yesterday discussed the matter with Juan Batista Rosetti, Foreign Minister.

Objective of Latest Air Attack

The long-felt fear of the Australians was disastrously realized on February 19 when Port Darwin, the strategic navy base in the northern part of the continent was subjected to severe blasting by the intrepid warplanes of the Imperial Navy. Shown above are oil tanks and a portion of the city which, according to reports, suffered heavy damage due to this initial attack.

RECOVERY PROGRESS IN SHONANTO PUSHED

Area Speedily Returning to Normal as Military Back Rehabilitation Work

CITY OFFICE TAKEN OVER

Food Shortage Fear Dispelled —Rail Traffic to Johore Bharu Is Resumed

Domei

SHONANTO, February 19.—A vivid description of the speedy recovery of conditions disturbed by recent hostilities, and the reconstruction work now under way in Shonanto under the supervision of Japanese military authorities was given today by a Domei correspondent, in an eye-witness account.

Only three days after the entry of the Japanese troops into the city, conditions are not only speedily returning to normal, but reconstruction work is already under way under the supervision of Japanese military authorities here, he disclosed.

One of the first acts carried out by the Japanese troops was the taking over of control of the municipal office. Under the terms of the British unconditional surrender, however, British officials, including the mayor of the city, are permitted to continue at their posts.

Electricity, water, gas, health, and engineering bureaus of the municipal office were reopened yesterday and are resuming as before. Repairing of damaged city-managed factories and roads was begun yesterday by Malay and Chinese laborers.

Peace and order is being maintained in the city by the reorganized police force.

The fear of a food shortage after the Japanese entry has disappeared since large stocks have been discovered, and markets and slaughter-houses are to reopen tomorrow.

Rail Traffic Resumed

With the 26.5 kilometer tracks between Shonan port and Johore Bharu having been completed by the Japanese sappers, the railway service was opened to traffic between Shonan and Bangkok on Friday, reports an Asahi correspondent from Shonan on the same day.

The correspondent traveled on the first train from Shonan port to Johore Bharu and inspected the aftermath of the fighting in the island of Shonan on the way.

"Train No. 312 pulled out of the Shonan Station at 1 p.m. driven by Japanese soldiers with Rising Sun flags waving on the top of the locomotive," he stated. "The train and two cars passed through the shopping center of the city. I saw, on the right Fort Canning, which was still burning.

"The train entered the dense forest of rubber trees and in 20 minutes, it pulled into Bukit Timah Station. The station is a large one with three platforms. On the tracks opposite the platform along which our train stopped, engines, carriages, ammunition cars, etc. were found scattered.

"In the neighborhood, we correspondents were subjected to fierce firing and we had a narrow escape when we entered the city together with the Imperial Forces. However, peace has now returned to the neighborhood.

"The train passed through a 50 meters long bridge now completely repaired by the Japanese sappers who worked for 48 consecutive hours without a wink of sleep. The train run-

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Port Darwin Noted for Pearl Industry Built Up by Japanese Blood and Sweat

"Darwin, the capital of Northern Australia, is a military base built in the dense jungle region," stated Seiichi Kazama, chief of the Tokyo Branch office of the Kanematsu Company, in an interview held on Friday with the Yomiuri.

In describing Australia, which was subjected to the Imperial Navy Air Force's fierce attack on February 19, for the first time in its history, Mr. Kazama who stayed there for six years, declared.

"The egoism of the Australians, who follow 'White men's Australia' motto closed the door of Australia against the Asiatics in 1901. According to the Australians, the region is a special administrative territory called the northern territory.

"Port Darwin, the capital of the northern territory, is surrounded by dense jungles of hemp-palm trees and other tropical vegetationc, where numerous ant-hills are found, blood-sucking leeches crawl about, and the waters there are infested with crocodile.

"Taking advantage of these natural topographical features, the fortified port of Darwin was built as a base for connecting the Pacific with the Indian Ocean. Strategically, the place is a base for the defense of Northern Australia and standing army, navy and air forces are stationed under the respective commanders-in-chief.

"Of late years, Port Darwin has been becoming a modern city with such facilities as water service and electricity. Sanitation facilities also became available. These facilities, however, have not been instituted with peaceful intent but these were part of the armament program. Since 1937, the troops stationed there have remarkably increased in number, and these facilities were for the sake of the troops stationed there."

According to Mr. Kazama, the inhabitants in the northern territory number 7,600 of whom some 5,000 are aborigines, who were driven into the interior by the white men from the eastern and southern parts of Australia. The rest of the population is composed of Europeans, half castes and some Asiatics.

Pearl Industry Important

As regards the activities of the Japanese at Port Darwin, he stated;

"We Japanese should not forget the fact that there are Japanese in Port Darwin, who are holding out against any oppression, to protect Japanese interests built by long year's of painstaking labor.

"The pearl-fishery that constitutes one of the most important departments of Australian fishery was built literally by Japanese blood and sweat. In 1911, the Japanese residing in Australia numbered 3,470 but they were forced to decrease to 2,761 in 10 years later due to the unreasonable Australian oppression."

BRITISH PRISONERS SHIFTED TO CHANGI

Interned With Anzacs at Fort —Everyone Gay as Scotch Troops Blow Bag Pipes

Domei

SHONANTO (Singapore), February 19.—A Domei correspondent reporting about post-occupational Shonan Island (Singapore) disclosed today that since ...erday afternoon, 13,000 British troops and 15,000 Australians, deprived of their arms, marched into Fort Changi, 15 kilometers northeast of Shonan city for internment.

This stronghold dominates the waters where the Johore Strait cuts north from the Malacca Strait, the correspondent explained, adding, "I heard its cannons shoot shells as large as oildrums but now the scene there is contrarily peaceful as an internment camp."

"I toured the fort with a group of Navy men and was amazed with its completeness, where no expenses were spared in its construction, but more surprising as well as perplexing were the high spirits and insensibility to defeat of the British prisoners," the correspondent said.

The complex fortifications of Port Changi are conspicuously visible from the northeastern suburbs of Shonan city. The steal nets running parallel to the beech, pill-boxes dotting the shoreline like native huts, the tall cannons and field artilleries which rise behind clumps of palm groves all attest to a grim past.

Continuing, he asserted, "I heard a Japanese officer asking a British officer if his subordinates would have enjoyed landing in this vicinity, and his answer was unanimously in the negative."

Such preparations are repeated all along the eastern shoreline and he declared, "I wondered why the enemy

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SORTIES BY SOVIETS SUFFER HEAVY LOSS

East Front Attempts Prove Costly—Bad Weather Slows Up North Africa Fight

Domei

BERLIN, February 20.—Soviet troops in the course of unsuccessful attacks on the eastern front, again suffered great losses, the High Command announced at noon today.

The communique adds:

"In the central front sector, renewed attempts at sorties made by an encircled enemy group have failed.

"In the struggles of February 18 and 19, 79 enemy panzer units were either destroyed or captured.

"The Soviet air force lost 39 planes yesterday. Four German machines are missing.

"There were no large-scale operations in North Africa. In spite of unfavorable weather, German bombers effectively attacked mechanized British units in eastern Cyrenaica.

"Last night, a single British bomber entered western Germany."

North Africa Quiet

Domei

ROME, February 20.—The High Command in its communique issued today, reported a lull in the North African fighting. The war bulletin said:

"On the Cyrenaican front, there was no event worth mentioning.

"Exceptionally unfavorable weather which has been persistent in the Medi-

(Continued on Page 2)

British Sink Trawlers

Domei

BERLIN, February 20.—Quoting a report from Bordeaux yesterday to the Paris newspaper, Matin, the German New Agency reported today that three French fishing trawlers were sunk Monday in the Bay of Biscay by British bombing planes.

ANKARA IS SHOCKED OVER APPOINTMENT OF CRIPPS TO POST

Turkish Press Play Up Ousting Of Lord Beaverbrook as Lord Privy Seal

CONCESSIONS UNDERSTOOD

Berlin Sees Hand of Stalin Entering British Policy—Conservatives Gone

Domei

BERLIN, February 20.—Turkish newspapers in Ankara prominenced reports that Sir Stafford Cripps, former British Ambassador to Moscow, his been appointed Lord Privy Seal in the Churchill Government in succession to Lord Beaverbrook, but without comment on the British Cabinet reshuffle, the German News Agency reported from the Turkish capital today.

The report added, however, that Sir Stafford's inclusion in the Churchill Government has created a sensation in Turkey.

Turkish quarters are convinced, however, that Sir Stafford joined the British Cabinet only after Prime Minister Winston Churchill had made certain concessions concerning the former's political plans and conceptions, D.N.B. said, adding the new Lord Privy Seal's views, as revealed in recent speeches made by Sir Stafford, have met with the sharpest criticism, particularly in Turkey.

Britain Going Red

D.N.B.

BERLIN, February 20.—"Churchill Parries!", "Stalin's Agent Cripps Called Into War Cabinet," "England Definitely Handed Over To World Bolshevism," —such were the typical headlines of the German press concerning the changes in the British Cabinet. The papers expressed their opinion that Stalin has succeeded in his intention of bringing about a "radicalization" of the British Government. The British Government policy will try to establish a popular front in England in which Moscow may have confidence and of which Cripps is the wirepuller. It is declared that these tendencies are clearly visible in the ousting of the Conservative Lord Beaverbrook who only a few days ago was praised as the strong man.

Moderate Conservative quarters are left without influence in the Cabinet and Churchill together with Bevin, Cripps, Attlee and his satellites, Eden and Anderson, are now shaping Great Britain's fate.

The "B.Z. Am Mittag" writes, "England, as was to be expected, is going to continue to sail under Churchill's guidance. The only difference is that now the British ship of state, still under its old skipper Churchill and with the new helmsman Cripps, is being steered into the Bolshevist camp. Cripps now wearing the robe of Lord Privy Seal and functioning as the leader of the House has clearly shown by his own speeches that he advocated Europe's delivery into the arms of Bolshevism. Now London has capitulated politically and unconditionally to Moscow. After this Cabinet change, whenever Cripps speaks before the House of Commons, Stalin will be speaking through him.

The Bolshevist terror, without being hindered effectively, will now proceed to undermine the inner structure of Great Britain. Moscow asserted itself to such a degree as could be expected from the attitude of Cripps following his departure from Moscow. When, a fortnight ago, it was mentioned for the first time that he would most probably be taken into the Government this led to many comments stressing unanimously that he would refuse. The assumption that he would refuse only because he had more far-reaching aims was justified only too speedily. Churchill wanted him to join his Cabinet, but not the War Cabinet. Cripps, on the other hand, with the secret consent of Stalin wanted more and his apprenticeship in Moscow, he believed, called for higher things. Now he has achieved what he wanted. In future, the House of Commons will have to listen to his words, i.e. Stalin's words. Premier Churchill, who is selling British property to America, who is digging the grave of the British Empire, in addition, before the eyes of the whole of Europe is capitulating to the Bolshevists.

Australian Parliament Meets

Domei

BERLIN, February 20.—The German News Agency quoting a report received in Shanghai from Canberra, reports that both Houses of the Australian Parliament today met in a joint secret session lasting two hours.

Iran Cabinet Shuffled

Domei

BERLIN, February 20.—The German News Agency reported from Ankara today that, in a reshuffle of the Iraq Government, Abdullah Dunludshi has been appointed Minister for Foreign Affairs, while Daud Haidari, former Minister to Teheran has been appointed Minister for Labor.

LATEST WAR FLASH

IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS, 11 a.m. February 21.—

1. On February 18, Japanese Naval Air Forces made a large-scale air raid on Surabaya, and shot down 13 new American planes and also greatly damaged five enemy destroyers hiding in the harbor. Two Japanese planes participating in this raid have not yet come back.

2. On February 17, Japanese Naval Air Forces raided Keopang, Timor, and destroyed an enemy fortress, barracks and 20 warehouses, and also sank one 3,000-ton enemy ship in the same area.

3. In Sumatra Area, Japanese naval ships sank one enemy special service ship, and also captured one British submarine, one mine sweeper, one British ship and one Dutch ship, on February 17 and 18.

Japanese Beyond Pegu

Domei

LISBON, February 20.—The British High Command in Burma admitted today that Japanese Forces have arrived at a point west of the Gulf of Martaban by seizing a position south of Pegu, 70 kilometers north of Rangoon, it was learned here from Rangoon.

Take Over Oil Refinery

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE, February 20.—Japanese Parachute Troops which had landed near Palembang, in southern Sumatra, have completely occupied an oil refinery located west of Palembang and also have established communications with other Japanese Parachute Units which had seized Palembang airport.

Meanwhile, an oil refinery in the eastern part of Palembang which had been set on fire by retreating Dutch forces is burning furiously. Columns of smoke are rising from numerous reserve tanks, as well a nearby oil wells.

Rangoon Port Closed

Domei

SHANGHAI, February 20.—British military authorities yesterday announced that Rangoon port has been closed and mines sown in the harbor, according to information reaching here from Saigon today.

Port Darwin Raid Announced

Domei

LISBON, February 19.—United States Army Headquarters announced that Japanese planes today subjected the naval base at Port Darwin to a terrific bombardment, according to a Havas report received here from Washington.

DECISION TO GIVE UP JAVA, BURMA LIKELY

Impossibility for Allies to Defend Both Seen—One or Other Must Be Lost

Special to the Yomiuri

STOCKHOLM, February 19.—London observers recognize that it is unavoidable for the Allied forces to give up either Java or Burma as it is impossible now to defend them with the southern advance of Japanese Forces following the fall of Singapore.

British and American reinforcements are said to be on the way to East Asia, but much delay and difficulty must be expected as Japan controls both the sea and air in the area.

On the other hand, the Japanese Forces are making rapid advances, and it is regarded impossible for the Allies to defend both Java and Burma. It is, therefore, expected that at the Pacific Military Conference, the Allies will decide to give up either Java or Burma, although both are quite important to the Allies.

The loss of Burma will mean to the Allies:

1. Help to Chungking will be greatly reduced.
2. Human resources in India will be threatened.
3. Indian Ocean will be under Japanese control unless a strong fleet can be sent and in that event, the Allies' position in West Asia will be weakened. However, under the present condition, it is difficult to send a strong fleet to East Asia.

On the other hand, the loss of Java will mean:

1. Transportation route between East Asia and the United States will be interrupted, and Australia will be isolated.
2. Japanese Forces will secure important natural resources in the Netherlands East Indies, and the Allies will lose the opportunity to counter-attack from the sea.

In view of the importance of these two territories, it may be difficult for the Pacific Military Conference to make a decision. Furthermore, if the Allies remain undecided, there is the danger of losing both Burma and Java and therefore, the British military authorities are insisting that Britain, Chungking and India must devote every effort to help Burma, while they declare Java must be defended by the

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EAST ASIAN COUNCIL OFFICIALLY FORMED

Will Deliberate and Advise Premier on Construction Of New Sphere

The regulations for the Greater East Asia Construction Council were promulgated this morning, and at the same time the names of its members, secretaries and assistant secretaries were made public.

The new Council is to investigate and deliberate on important matters concerning the construction of Greater East Asia, excepting military and diplomatic affairs, and also to submit its views to the Premier. The Premier will be the chairman of the Council, and there will be less than 40 members. The chairman is empowered to organized various committees for the study of specified subjects, and the heads of such committees shall be State Ministers selected by the Premier.

The President of the Planning Board shall be the chief secretary of the Council.

The first session of the newly established Greater East Asia Construction Council will be held on Friday, February 27.

The 37 members of the Council who were appointed today are Chuji Machida, former Cabinet Adviser and Commerce and Industry Minister; Hachiro Arita, former Foreign Minister; General Ikutaro Inoue, member of the Supreme War Council; Admiral Seizo Kobayashi, former Governor of Taiwan; Admiral Sankichi Takahashi, former commander of the Combined Fleet and member of the Supreme War Council; General Kuniaki Koiso, former Overseas Minister; Kazue Shoda, former Finance Minister; Count Hideo Kodama, former Overseas Minister; Kenzo Adachi; Tokichi Tanaka, president of the Japan Press Association; Lieutenant General Kizaburo Ando, Vice-President of Imperial Rule Assistance Association; Yukio Sakurauchi, former Commerce and Industry Minister; Marquis Moritatsu Hosokawa; Iichiro Tokutomi; Viscount Toshimasa Okochi; Baron Nagatoshi Kuroda; Noboru Otani, president of Nippon Yusen Kaisha; Shingo Tsuda, president of Kanegafuchi Spinning Co.; Toshitake Okubo, President of Yokohama Specie Bank; Saburo Nango, President of Japan Foreign Trade Federation; Kenjiro Matsumoto; Keijiro Hashimoto;

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DRIVES INTENSIFIED TO OUST REMNANTS FROM BATAAN AREA

Right Flank of Enemy Defenders Heavily Attacked in Artillery Barrage

CORREGIDOR UNDER FIRE

Furious Battle in Mt. Natib Sector, Which Ended in Japanese Victory Told

Domei

LISBON, February 19.—Japanese Forces have intensified their pressure on all fronts against American troops defending Bataan Peninsula, according to a United States War Department communique received here today from Washington. Especially heavy attacks were said to have been carried out by the Japanese against the right flank of the American line.

Meantime, Japanese artillery batteries have been carrying on intense firing against American positions on the peninsula, the communique stated. Corregidor, United States fortress guarding the entrance to Manila harbor, also has suffered from increased Japanese attacks, the report said.

Natib Campaign Described

The battle over the enemy base in the Natib mountain, 1,280 meters above sea level on the Bataan Peninsula in the Philippines, was one of the severest in the Luzon campaign since this was the last of the enemy defense lines before they confined themselves in the southernmost point of the peninsula, according to a Yomiuri correspondent, who followed the Imperial Forces in conquering this strong position as he gives the following description of the painstaking ordeals.

"A straight gravel highway, with an ominous lull on both sides of the road covered with deep marshy fields, runs along the coast of the peninsula from a certain important base," he declares. "The enemy, apparently anticipating an attack along this road someday, had effected a strong fortification, mounting the guns and digging many deep crevices to prevent the operation of tank corps.

"These impediments, however, proved of no avail before the smashing advance of the Imperial Forces, who overcame stiff and stubborn enemy resistance in penetrating through the formidable line leaving behind them, scores of corpses of the enemy troops. When we reached a fairly long bridge, we found that the Japanese vanguards had renamed it 'Ichigeki-bashi' or literally translated, One-Blow-Bridge, presumably because the enemy guarding it was repulsed with one blow by the Japanese Forces.

"The automobile on which I rode suddenly slowed down as it was speeding along a narrow mountain path. Getting out of the car when it was brought to a halt, we discovered that a section of the road was blasted almost beyond repair by exchange of fire between our forces and the enemy on the previous day.

"Large timbers felled by shells were lying across the narrow path, while innumerable branches were scattered about in a comprehensive area, indicating the furiousness of the fight that took place at this junction.

"The road was finally cleared of the blockade and repaired to an extent that the resumption of traffic was barely possible. As we rounded a curve a short distance away from this point, the Mariveles peak, the last of the remaining positions of the enemy forces on the Natib mountain, came into our sight. Almost simultaneously, we heard the barking of the enemy guns and a few seconds later, the

(Continued on Page 2)

RITES HONORING HEROES OF MALAY BATTLE HELD

Funeral Services for Japanese Held at Raffles University—Yamashita Reads Eulogy

Domei

SHONANTO, February 20.—Under tropical skies, open air memorial services for the heroic Japanese soldiers killed in the Malay campaign, were held on the campus of Raffles University this afternoon.

Large wreaths of tropical flowers graced the altar, while Rising Sun flags softly fluttered in the equatorial breeze.

Lieutenant-General Tomoyuki Yamashita, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Forces in Malaya, read the eulogy, while soldiers presented arms as a last tribute to their comrades in arms, who gave up their lives for His Majesty the Emperor and to make Greater East Asia a better place in which to live in peace.

HSINKING TO STAGE FOUNDING OF EMPIRE

10th Anniversary on March 1—Japan to Hold Celebration Feting Manchoukuo

In close cooperation with Manchoukuo which is to celebrate on March 1 the 10th anniversary of the founding of the Empire, Japan will stage a national festival to commemorate the same occasion, thus to demonstrate the inseparable relation between the two countries.

As now arranged by a special committee organized by the Government to deliberate on affairs connected with Japan's participation in the celebration, a week ranging from February 27 to March 3 will be specially designated as celebration week throughout Japan and various celebration events will take place during the period.

According to tentative plans slated in the capital, solemn rites will be observed in Hibiya Park on March 1 at 10 a.m. to be participated in by Premier General Hideki Tojo and representatives of all friendly Powers.

Subsequently, a luncheon will be given at the Imperial Hotel commencing 1:30 p.m. with many dignitaries invited. The function will be honored by the presence of His Imperial Highness Prince Takamatsu.

In the evening of the same day, another celebration is scheduled to take place at the Hibiya Public Hall sponsored by the Tokyo Municipality. On this occasion, principal addresses will be delivered by Mayor Tomejiro Okubo of Tokyo, and by Colonel Hideo Ohira, spokesman of the Army Information Section of the Imperial Headquarters. Later, an amusement program including patriotic songs and naniwabushi recitations will round up the evening.

In connection with the celebration, the Rising Sun flag will be hoisted at every household together with the national flag of Manchoukuo.

U.S. ASKS S. AMERICA TO SEVER AXIS TIES

Washington Greatly Disturbed By Japanese Successes and Dover Strait Incident

Domei

LISBON, February 17.—Evidently greatly disturbed by the extraordinary Japanese successes in the south Pacific areas and the escape of three German battleships through the Dover Strait, Sumner Welles, United States Undersecretary of State, has again appealed to South American Republics to sever diplomatic relations with the Axis, it was reported here from New York today.

Mr. Welles, the report stated, mentioned that Chile and Argentina still have refused to break their relations with the enemies of the United States.

U.S. Prohibits Export

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, February 17.—The United States Government has prohibited the export of automobiles and motor lorries to South American countries, it was learned here today from Santiago.

Although the motor car business was said to have been a highly profitable one for the United States, it is believed here that the United States action was due to not only steel shortage but to its inability to produce enough cars for export purposes.

Drives Intensified To Oust Remnants From Bataan Area

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splitting sounds of the bursting shells almost paralyzed our sense of hearing.

Trek Through Jungles

"We abandoned the automobiles and proceeded toward the interior on foot. The jungle zone, which probably has not been trespassed by human beings for many many years, gave us a weird feeling as we made our slow progress through the densely thicketed area.

"The tall trees and branches enveloping the entire region completely obstructed the rays of the sun, making our advance still more difficult. As we progressed more toward the interior, the singing of the cicada could no longer be heard, the perfect stillness of the air broken only by the rustling of the branches.

"Suddenly, our monotonous advance was interrupted by the approaching sound of some creature which, a second later, proved to be that of a giant lizard measuring some seven inches around the head.

Tadpoles for Food

"Following hours of trying experiences which seemed like eternity, we finally reached a field hospital. The officers here told me that they had indescribable difficulties in obtaining a supply of food and medical requirements, obliging them to spend days on coconuts and bananas. One day, the officers told me in a humorous tone, they found a bunch of tadpoles in a creek. Pressed by hunger, one of the soldiers scooped them out of the water and started boiling them, but a few minutes later, when the lid was taken off, the embryo frogs were reduced to a pail-full of muddy water.

"Continuing our hazardous trip, we finally reached a mountain path leading to the summit of the Natib mountain, but the commander had already left for the firing line.

"In order to interview him, I proceeded along from here to the firing line where I found that the roar of the guns was simply shaking the whole mountain, so to speak. The enemy's response to the fire from the Japanese position was so intense that not one single tree was standing in a perfect position."

JAPANESE PRESS COMMENTS

Saturday, February 21

ASAHI—Landing on Timor and Its Effect on Australia; Importance of Policy Toward Overseas Chinese

NICHI NICHI—Expulsion of British and Dutch Troops From Timor

YOMIURI—Expansion of Operations in Greater East Asia

CHUGAI—Incomprehensible Attitude of Australia

Landing on Timor and Its Effect on Australia

ASAHI

The Imperial Army and Navy Units, effecting landings on Kupan, Dutch Timor, and Delhi, Portuguese Timor, at dawn of February 20, have been expanding their operations against the British and Dutch forces in occupation there.

Although there is no object in attacking Dutch Timor, since Portugal has been maintaining neutrality at present, we have taken utmost caution in effecting a landing on Portuguese Timor. It is recalled that as soon as the War of Greater East Asia was opened, the British and Dutch forces on December 17 last, invaded Portuguese Timor despite the protest of the Portuguese Governor-General, and disregarding the neutral stand of Portugal, occupied it by force. Negotiations have since then been conducted between Britain and Portugal concerning the withdrawal of the troops, but, despite endeavors of the Portuguese Government, no improvement has thus far been made in the situation. Thus, fully ignoring the Portuguese protest, the British and Dutch forces have occupied Portuguese territory there.

With the expansion of Japanese operations in the southern regions, the existence of enemy troops in this neutral territory has become a great hinderance for the Imperial Forces and, since it has been clear that there is no possibility for an amicable conclusion of the Portuguese-British negotiations concerning the withdrawal of troops, the Imperial Government, confronted with the necessity of self defense, decided to effect landings in order to deal a thoroughgoing defeat to the enemy troops there.

The step taken by the Imperial Forces was compelled by necessity for self defense and, as announced by the Government, this country is prepared to withdraw its troops as soon as the objective of our operations is attained. The announcement issued by the Government Friday also solemnly declared that this country fully appreciates the position of Portugal and, as long as the Portuguese Government maintains its neutral attitude, we are ready to assure the territorial integrity of Portuguese Timor.

We earnestly hope that the Portuguese authorities, fully realizing the prevailing situation in the world, will understand the true intentions of the Imperial Government and offer a cooperative attitude toward the step taken by the Imperial Forces.

The extension of the power of the Imperial Forces to Timor Island undoubtedly signifies the progress of our strategy for aerial operations on Australia. Already, the day before the landing on Timor, the Imperial Naval Air Force effected furious bombing operations on Port Darwin, the greatest enemy military base on the northern coast, thus throwing the entire country of Australia into utter confusion and havoc. The fate of Australia, which has been isolated completely, following the fall of Singapore, is now sealed before the might of the Imperial Forces.

Importance of Policy Toward Overseas Chinese

ASAHI

Following the successive occupations of Hongkong, the Philippines, Malaya and Singapore and in view of the impending fates of the Netherlands East Indies and Burma, keen attention is now focussed on our policy toward the so-called overseas Chinese merchants in the South Seas who occupy important economic positions in that region.

It is believed that there are a total of approximately 8,000,000 Chinese scattered all over the world, of whom more than 6,000,000 are said to be living in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. In the Malay Peninsula, 40 per cent of the total population is Chinese, while 80 per cent of the total inhabitants of Shonan Island is also Chinese. It is not too much to say that the various economic organs of key cities in the South Seas are maintained by these Chinese.

Since the outbreak of the China Affair, these Chinese have continually offered immeasurable aid toward the Chungking regime and obstinately tried to hinder our commercial activities in the South. Naturally, our country has attached great importance to the overseas Chinese since then and carried out various measures toward them. At the present stage of the War of Greater East Asia, the importance of their position is increasing tremendously and naturally we are compelled to reconsider our policy toward them.

Our policy toward the overseas Chinese must be formulated in cooperation with the National Government of China, with the purpose of making them join the peace movement of the Nanking Government and understand Japan's true intentions toward China and the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

Expulsion of British and Dutch Troops From Timor

NICHI NICHI

Offensive operations of the Imperial Forces from land, sea and air on the islands of the Netherlands East Indies have been intensified further following the fall of Singapore. It is only a natural step that they effected landings on Kupan, Dutch Timor, and Delhi, Portuguese Timor, on February 20.

We fully appreciate the difficult position of Portugal for the maintenance of its neutrality under the prevailing international situation. Amidst the China Affair, the Portuguese authorities, always using good judgment, have maintained a fair attitude in Macao and, despite pressure by the United States, Britain and the Netherlands, they agreed to the opening of an international air route between Japan and Timor Island the year before last, for which we wish to pay our great respect.

The nation that respects the neutrality of Portugal most is Japan, while Britain and the Netherlands flagrantly disregarded international faith. It is hardly necessary to reiterate here the position of Portugal, which has been subjected to series of embarrassments by the invasion of the British and Dutch troops of its territory in December last, despite the protest of the Portuguese Governor-General.

As announced by the Government, Japanese operations in Dutch Timor, Friday, with the progress of the the Imperial Forces have now been confronted with the necessity of self-defense for expelling the British and Dutch troops occupying Portuguese Timor. In this connection, it is earnestly hoped by this country that the neutrality of Portugal will be restored as the result of our action in Timor.

The Portuguese Government should trust the statement of the Imperial Government in which it promised that it is fully prepared to assure the territorial integrity of Portgüese Timor and will withdraw its forces from the said territory on the attainment of the objective pursued in self-defense as long as the Portuguese Government maintains a neutral attitude, as Japan harbors no design on Portugal.

The strategic value of the Japanese occupation of Timor Island will be great. Not only is it close to the islands of the Dutch East Indies, but it takes only two and a half hours by air to Port Darwin, pivotal military base of Australia, which has already been subjected to furious bombing operations by the Imperial Naval Air Force. Thus the fate of Australia has become quite clear now.

Expansion of Operations in Greater East Asia

YOMIURI

The Imperial Forces finally effected a landing in the face of the enemy on Portuguese Timor. As announced by the Imperial Government, the landing was effected due to the necessity of self-defense for expelling the British and Dutch forces occupying Portuguese Timor and Japan will withdraw its troops on the attainment of the said objective.

As the result of the series of defeats they have suffered, and realizing the impossibility of halting the Japanese advance in the Netherlands East Indies, the Allied forces are now reported to have decided to withdraw their second defense line to India, with the British forces taking charge of the defense of Burma and India on land and entrusting the defense of Australia to the United States Navy.

It is, however, quite dubious if they will be able to maintain firmly the security of Burma, India and Australia as they had planned before the powerful advance of the Imperial Forces. With New Britain and New Ireland Islands already falling into our hands, the line connecting Australia with the United States is threatened. We wonder how the United States Navy is going to defend Australia after losing its Pacific and Asiatic fleets. According to an announcement by the Imperial Headquarters, Friday, formations of the Imperial Navy Air Force attacked on February 19, Port Darwin and caused serious damage to military establishments there, besides wrecking and sinking a great number of vessels in the port. As the result of our advance into Timor Island, the distance to Australia is now shortened further. Thus, the fate of Australia is now completely sealed before our offensives.

Although Australia concluded a military alliance with the United States simultaneously with the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, it obtained practically no aid from the latter. The Australian Government pressed the British home Government to send aid, but it was of no avail. Australian Premier John Curtin lamentingly declared recently that Australia has lost its hope for American and British aid completely and are now only to defend the country by mobilizing every possible defense strength available. The worst stage is thus confronting Australia now. It is only natural that they face such a fate since they utterly disregarded our repeated warnings in the past.

Incomprehensible Attitude of Australia

CHUGAI SHOGYO

Confronted with the necessity in self-defense for expelling the British and Dutch troops occupying Portuguese Timor, with the progress of our operations in the South, the Imperial Forces at daybreak of February 20 effected a landing on Portuguese Timor. In this connection, the Imperial Government issued a statement, in which it declared that it is fully prepared to assure the territorial integrity of Portuguese Timor and will withdraw their troops on the attainment of the original purpose. We believe our action will be fully appreciated by the Portuguese Government.

As it had been expected that Australia would be exposed to imminent threat when the Imperial Forces launched operations toward Timor, our Air Force directed fierce bombing operations on the enemy naval base in Port Darwin on the 19th. Although Premier General Hideki Tojo urged Australia to give up a useless war at the Imperial Diet recently, it has strengthened resistance against this country.

Geographically situated to the south of Japan, economically exporting a large quantity of wool and wheat to this country and isolated from Britain and the United States from the defense standpoint, Australia without doubt should be included in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. If it participates, not only will the disposal of its wool and wheat be settled easily, but its defense can be secured also. From these viewpoints, we can hardly comprehend why Australia is continuing its resistance against Japan. We wish to urge once again that Australia give grave reflection to this matter.

Decision to Give Up Java, Burma Likely

(Continued From Page 1)

American-Australian allied forces by massing in Java bombers and fighters brought from the United States via the Pacific.

Worse Than Dunkirk

Special to the Yomiuri

BERLIN, February 20.—British troops which managed to escape from Singapore were only 3,000 to 4,000, it is reported by a Reuters news received by the German News Agency, D.N.B. here. Most of those who succeeded in escaping from Singapore were injured soldiers, it is said.

As the total strength at Singapore was estimated at 70,000 men, the escape constituted only about one-twenty third of the total strength.

At Dunkirk the British were successful in withdrawing two-thirds of the entire troops. Thus, the defeat at Singapore was a greater blow to the British Empire than the Dunkirk disaster.

Colonial Policy Fails

Asahi Service

BERLIN, February 20.—Just when the British Parliament is arguing hotly whether or not the fall of Singapore should be put up for discussion, the London Times, published an interesting report on the cause of the "unfortunate miracle" written by the former Times correspondent at Singapore, who escaped to Batavia just before its capitulation.

"The Malays, who were under the British rule for the past 120 years have lost entire interest to help their former ruler in the future," he states. "This is due to the fault of both the British military authorities and administrative officials in Malaya.

"Among the British officials at Singapore, there was not a single person who intended to spend his whole life and die there. They lived a life entirely separated from that of the natives. There was no connection whatever between the few British residents and the inhabitants. Therefore, the British administration, culture or the life of the British officials did not take root in Malaya.

"The result was plainly shown in the attitude of the natives since the outbreak of the war to the fall of Singapore. Excepting a portion of the Chinese residents, who were impressed by Chiang Kai-shek's persistent resistance against Japan, the majority of the Asiatics have merely watched the British Empire being defeated.

"The British forces at Singapore, from the commander-in-chief down to the soldiers, were all depressed and lost their entire fighting spirit. The easy life in the tropical region for many years made the soldiers idle, but there was a possibility of awakening them to their duty if an energetic and able general was made their commander.

Labor Shortage Was Acute

"Furthermore, as the British lost the cooperation of the Asiatic people, the shortage of labor caused much suffering to the British troops. Huge holes made by enemy bombs on airfields were left unattended.

"In ordinary time, at the naval station of Singapore, there were assembled some 12,000 laborers, but since the outbreak of the war, only about 800 could be gathered. Ships were at the harbor to take the evacuees to safety, but there were no crews to man them and so the ships remained idle.

"Singapore that was still dreaming of peace and luxury both in military and administrative fields was suddenly attacked by the brave Japanese Forces. The Japanese were much encouraged as their actions brought better results than expected, and in the Malay campaign they proved themselves to be strictly disciplined, able and courageous. One stroke of the Japanese, who are united for one set object has defeated Singapore. It was not accidental."

The above confession tells the suicide of the British Empire, and the Empire without its "famous colonial policy" has nothing to show now. It is surmized the record of the defeat at Malaya will be repeated again in Burma and India. The fact that the Indian artillery corps turned their guns on the British soldiers is an important basic factor in the present war of emancipating Greater East Asia.

Also, the correspondent adds the British never dispatched large contingents to the fronts outside of England, and this fact is now being seriously criticized by the United States. It was so at Singapore.

In the North African front, it was at first announced that 750,000 British soldiers were ready to fight the German forces under Colonel-General Erwin Rommel, Commander-in-Chief of the Panzer Division. However, British Prime Minister Winston Churchill recently announced that only 45,000 men were sent to Libya, and when one division of the Indian troops, Australian soldiers and the South African forces are deducted, the British forces in the Libyan front are only about 20,000.

Social and General

Miss Mary Estelle Iwamoto, 16-year-old violinist, accompanied at the piano by Professor Manfred Gurlitt, will be one of the soloists in a benefit concert under the auspices of the Tokyo Symphony Orchestra, supported by the Tokyo Nichi Nichi, 6:30 p.m. today at the Hibiya Public Hall.

A service will be held at the German Protestant Church, Naka Rokubancho, 2 Chome, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo, at 10:30 a.m. Sunday, conducted by Pastor Theodore Jaeckel, and at the Yokohama Union Church, The Bluff, at 4 p.m. Holy Communion will be observed.

The Sacred Heart Parish, Yokohama, has announced that during Lent this year the church dispenses parishioners from the usual fast and abstinence, and that every Friday, 6:30 p.m., the Stations of the Cross will be recited in the parish.

Gustavo Labarca Garat, Chilean journalist, who is staying at the Imperial Hotel, has been suffering from a slight indisposition.

The Bolivian Honorary Consul in Kobe, Gisaku Takikawa, has informed the Japanese authorities to the effect that the Bolivian Honorary Consulate in Kobe has been closed following his resignation from the post of Honorary Consul, and that of Kyozo Imamura from the post of Bolivian Honorary Vice-Consul.

Recovery Progress In Shonanto Pushed

(Continued From Page 1)

ning through the dense forest of rubber trees reached Mandai Station. Here too, I saw many deserted enemy cars and weapons. Johore Strait came into our sight.

Seletar in Ruins

"The train came to the bridge without slackening its speed. On the right the once noted naval port of Seletar was still burning with columns of black smoke shooting up high in the sky. Several heavy oil tanks too were emitting fire and oil was seen drifting on the waters.

"The Johore causeway had been thoroughly destroyed by the British in the middle part stretching some 60 meters. But the Japanese started the repair work almost simultaneously with their thrust into Johore Bharu and succeeded on February 16 in building a new bridge on the right. The work was continued in defiance of a rapid current and the deep sea.

"The sappers were watching anxiously whether the train could pass through the bridge but the train crossed the bridge without a hitch and pulled into Johore Bharu Station at 1:50 p.m., 50 minutes after its start from Shonan Station."

East Asian Council Officially Formed

(Continued From Page 1)

Fusanosuke Kuhara; Toshio Shimada; Hisaichi Tsushima, Vice-Governor of Bank of Japan; Hachisaburo Hirao, former Minister of Education; Koshiro Shiba; Chukuhei Nakajima; Sotaro Ishiwata, former Finance Minister; Ginjiro Fujihara; Tadaatsu Ishiguro, former Agriculture and Forestry Minister; Toyotaro Yuki, Governor of Bank of Japan; Baron Bunkichi Ito; Kozui Otani; Kenji Kodama, former Governor of Yokohama Specie Bank; Yoshisuke Aikawa; Aiichiro Fujiyama, president of Tokyo Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

As secretaries of the Council were appointed Naoki Hoshino, Chief Secretary of Cabinet; Eiichi Moriyama, Director of Legislature Bureau; Motoki Abe, Vice-President of Planning Board; Shimpei Takeuchi, Vice-Director of Manchurian Affairs Bureau; Masayuki Tani, President of Board of Information; Kiwao Okumura, Vice-President of Board of Information; Genshichi Obikawa, Director of East Asia Board; Haruhiko Nishi, Foreign Vice-Minister; Iwao Yamazaki, Home Vice-Minister; Tsuneji Taniguchi, Finance Vice-Minister; Lieutenant-General Hyotaro Kimura, War Vice-Minister; Lieutenant General Akira Muto; Vice-Admiral Yorio Sawamoto, Navy Vice-Minister; Rear-Admiral Keijun Oka; Kota Omori, Justice Vice-Minister; Toyosaburo Kikuchi, Education Vice-Minister; Kazuo Miura, Agriculture and Forestry Vice-Minister; Yetsusaburo Shiina, Commerce and Industry Vice-Minister; Tetsuzo Uyeba, Overseas Vice-Minister; Sakaye Teshima, Communications Vice-Minister; Sonosuke Nagasaki, Railways Vice-Minister; Gunji Takei, Welfare Vice-Minister; Yoneji Miyakawa; Toshiki Karasawa; Hyo Mabe; Naomichi Kataoka; Kinero Uyemura; Kazuo Omura; Naoto Kohiyama; Hidehei Tsuda; Seijiro Yamagida; and Kanichi Arimura.

Assistant Secretaries appointed number 21.

LABOR OF ARMS INDUSTRY IN ENGLAND BELOW PAR

Percentage of Sick Among Both Male and Female Workers High

Transocean

STOCKHOLM, February 8.—A White Paper issued yesterday describes the state of health of male and female labor in the British armament industry as highly unsatisfactory.

This view is based on enquiries made in 50 leading armament factories in England, which are employing about 200,000 people.

The average working time for men in these factories is, 65 hours and for women 60 hours weekly. This, the White Paper emphasizes, has led to complete exhaustion among the workers and without doubt is one of the principal reasons for the growing number of sick people.

In conclusion, the report states that British armament workers would certainly turn out more work if their working time were reduced and their food improved.

Sorties by Soviets Suffer Heavy Loss

(Continued From Page 1)

terranean has further reduced air activity.

"Enemy motor means on the march along the Bardia road have been effectively attacked by German bombers."

Leningrad Shelled

D.N.B.

BERLIN, February 19.—There was no fighting on a large scale on the Leningrad front, according to competent German quarters on Thursday. These quarters stated: "In clear weather, our army artillery shelled the industrial establishments of Leningrad. German dive-bombers in the Northern sector of the Eastern front smashed Bolshevik detachments which were ready to attack. On Tuesday, in front of one German division, heavy fighting has taken place all day long. The Bolsheviks, however, were unable to penetrate the German positions.

"In the Central sector a hard contested locality which had changed hands repeatedly was finally retaken by the German troops. In and around this place there were more than 1,400 dead enemy soldiers. In addition, after three days of hard fighting, the German troops succeeded in cordoning off the Soviet forces which are now facing final destruction.

"In the Southern sector of the Eastern front, the Soviets tried to find a weak spot in our lines. Three times they attacked a sector held by Silesian infantry units but suffered very large losses while our own losses were very small. In the course of counter-attacks the Germans recaptured a dominating height."

British Prisoners Shifted to Changi

(Continued From Page 1)

had not made as adequate preparation against approaches from the Johore Strait."

Scotch Highlanders Parade

On the highway between Shonan city and Fort Changi, a band of Scotch Highlanders were observed marching to internment while blowing lustily on their bag pipes. The group was led by a monocled officer, who was sporting a cane in place of his saber, and not one face carried a shadow of sadness.

Fort Changi in centrally guarded by two observation towers displaying two gun turrets with two 8-centimeter guns each. A power plant is also an imposing constituent of the defense mechanism of the fort.

The living quarters of Fort Changi, according to the report, seemed surprisingly out of harmony with the mission of the stronghold.

The stylish and admittedly attractive three and four storey structures, capable of accommodating more than 28,000 soldiers, will not house that many British and Australian prisoners.

"I took out my camera for a snap of this view, when I heard a sudden clamor of British troops struggling to be included in the picture," the correspondent stated. "While I agreed to have four or five pose, the number increased to 40 or more, before I could adjust my range finder."

Prisoners Enjoy Swimming

The beach immediately in front of these quarters was convenienntly protected from man-eating sharks by wire nets and these prisoners released from the rigors of battle duty were seen losing no time in taking a merry plunge into the tropical bay from a well-constructed diving board.

Before the correspondent was able to leave this atmosphere he had been forced to take several other pictures by the insisting British, who hurriedly brought mascots to decorate their poses.

"The more I see of them the puzzled corresponded said, the more these men amaze me."

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Mozambique Chosen Site for Exchange Of Interned Envoys

Special to the Nichi Nichi

BUENOS AIRES, February 19.—A decision to exchange diplomats of Axis and Allied Powers at Lorenzo Marques, Mozambique, Africa, has been announced by the spokesman of the Chilean Foreign Office, according to a report from San Diego. Japanese diplomats in the Pacific coast countries will first proceed to the United States and hence to Africa. Those in Atlantic coast countries will be sent directly to Lisbon and then to Lorenzo Marques.

New Supply Artery Is Chungking Worry As Old Route Lost

(Continued From Page 1)

tive route, is a highway from Sichang to Calcutta. The total distance in this case will extend for about 1,000 kilometers so that the construction will not be completed at least for the next three years.

Thus, the shortest of the four new routes is expected to take at least six months before it can be laid. Moreover, the paving of the Burma Road to Kunming, Hsiang Yun and Pushan is said to have raised the transportation efficiency of commodities to approximately 25,000 tons per month. The cargo currently accumulated in Burma is estimated roughly at 200,000 tons.

Such being the plight of the Chungking administration, it is generally held that the Generalissimo is placing his last hopes for existence on his current visit to India, and consequently, the outcome of the negotiations is worthy of attention.

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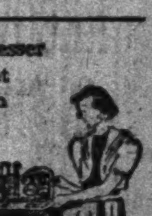

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NAVY BOMBS PORT DARWIN; NIPPON FORCES IN TIMOR

Army and Navy Units Effect Landing Near Keopang, Deli

JAVA BASES BLASTED

Timor Island, only 800 kilometers northwest of Port Darwin in Northern Australia, was successfully landed on by Japanese Army and Navy Forces in close cooperation early Friday morning, according to the Imperial Headquarters. The landings were effected in the neighborhood of Keopang on Dutch Timor and also in the neighborhood of Deli, capital of Portuguese Timor. A communique issued by the Imperial Headquarters at 1 p.m. Friday follows:

"Imperial Army and Navy Forces, working in close cooperation, at dawn today effected successful landings in the neighborhood of Keopang and Deli."

Keopang is the capital of Dutch Timor and Deli is the capital of Portuguese Timor. Keopang is located on Keopang Bay and faces Sumbal Island, the Netherlands East Indies, over the Savu Sea. Portuguese Timor is as wide as Shikoku Island of Japan. Its population is about 500,000, including 2,000 Europeans, 2,000 Chinese, 300 Africans, 100 Indians, and about 405,000 native inhabitants. A Portuguese padre came over to Timor during the Sixteenth Century and was the pioneer of the island. Later, a large number of Portuguese padres arrived but native inhabitants often rose in insurrection.

Portuguese Timor was completely occupied by Portuguese troops in 1749. Deli was made its capital. Deli is a good trade port. Agriculture forms the main industry of Portuguese Timor. Coffee, cocoa, tobacco, raw cotton, sugar, rubber and chinchona bark are produced and exported. Gold and petroleum also are produced there. Portuguese Timor entered into an aviation agreement with Japan last October, by which a Japan-Palau-Deli air route was inaugurated. Dutch Timor is inhabited by 1,500,000 people. The value of Timor Island lies in its strategic importance more than its rich resources.

46 PLANES DOWNED IN JAVA RAIDS

Forty-six enemy airplanes fell complete prey to the fierce raids launched by Japanese airplanes over Java in a single day, this stunning blow practically mutilating the fighting strength of the joint American and Dutch air arm in the Netherlands East Indies, according to an Imperial Headquarters communique issued at 6 p.m. Friday. The communique says:

"The Imperial Army Air Corps which raided the Buitenberg Airfield on Java on February 19 carried out another fierce attack on the Bandoeng West Airfield in large formations at 5 p.m. on the same day. In the latter raids the attacking Japanese planes shot down 19 American and Dutch planes. The total number of enemy planes either shot down or destroyed on the ground in Java on that day reached 46. This imparted a crushing blow to the joint American and Dutch air forces on Java Island. Two Japanese planes have not reported back yet."

BUITENBORG AIRFIELD BOMBED INTENSIVELY

One of the most well-equipped Dutch airfields on Java, the Buitenborg Airfield, was subjected to intensive bombing raids by Japanese Army planes Thursday with the result that 27 enemy machines were either shot down or destroyed on the ground, while no casualty was sustained by the Japanese side, according to an Imperial Headquarters communique issued at 11:50 a.m. Friday. The communique reads:

"The Imperial Army Air Corps, operating over Sumatra and Java yesterday, bombed the Buitenborg Airfield (south of Batavia) in western Java and shot down or destroyed on the ground 27 American and Dutch planes. No casualty was suffered by the Japanese Forces."

Buitenborg was built in 1745. It is the industrial center of the Netherlands East Indies, and houses all the head offices of most of the industrial concerns controlled by the Dutch Government.

Buitenborg is the possessor of the world's largest botanical garden of tropical plants. Within the garden are the museum, examination bureaux, laboratories, and Government buildings. The population is about 7,000. The town is situated 250 meters above sea-level, and the climate is pleasant.

The Buitenborg Airfield completed its reinforcement on June 17 last year, and is 1,200 meters long by 900 meters wide. Prior to the bombing, the airfield boasted a very strong air force which had been recently established.

JAPAN TO DRIVE OUT BRITISH AND DUTCH FROM TIMOR ISLAND

Will Withdraw Forces Upon Attaining Objective of Self-Defense

STATEMENT IS ISSUED

Japanese Empire Will Uphold Territorial Integrity of Portuguese Timor

As the operations of the Japanese Forces have unavoidably been extended to Portuguese Timor, the Japanese Government issued on Friday, a statement concerning the circumstances surrounding the unlawful occupation of that territory by British and Dutch troops since last year and the just and fair attitude of Japan.

The statement as released by the Board of Information follows:

"On December 17 last, British and Dutch troops invaded Portuguese Timor despite the protest of the Portuguese Governor-General and occupied the said Portuguese territory. Negotiations have since been conducted between Great Britain and Portugal concerning the withdrawal of the said troops. The Portuguese Government have, it seems, endeavored for the improvement of the situation, which, however, has remained without any improvement until now.

"With the progress of the Japanese operations in Dutch Timor, the Japanese Forces have now been confronted with the necessity in self-defense for expelling the British and Dutch troops in occupation of Portuguese Timor. The Japanese Government fully appreciates the position of Portugal, which has been subjected to serious embarrassments by the acts committed by Great Britain and the Netherlands in disregard of international faith and hereby state that they are prepared to assure the territorial integrity of Portuguese Timor and will withdraw the Japanese Forces from the said territory on the attainment of the objective pursued in self-defence as long as the Portuguese Government maintain neutral attitude, Japan harboring no design on Portugal."

Foreign Minister Shigenori Togo, at the regular Cabinet session held Friday morning at the Premier's official residence, explained in detail the circumstances which led to extension of Japan's military operations to Portuguese Timor.

The Foreign Minister also set forth in detail a draft of the Government statement regarding the military campaign on Timor Island and requested the full understanding of his colleagues.

Commenting on the launching of Japanese military operations against Portuguese Timor, authoritative quarters here justified Japan's action on the grounds that presence of British and Dutch forces on the island constituted a serious menace to the Japanese military campaign in the southwestern Pacific area.

The British and Dutch action on Portuguese Timor was taken, moreover, despite the vigorous protest of the Portuguese Government.

These quarters, however, emphasized Japan's action was designed purely at the expulsion of allied forces from the island and Japanese Forces will be withdrawn as soon as they have achieved their objective.

Citing the respect of territorial integrity of Macao by the Japanese Forces during the China Affair and since the outbreak of the Greater East Asia War, these quarters reiterated Japan harbors no territorial ambitions against any Portuguese possession in East Asia.

The presence of British and Dutch troops in Portuguese Timor constituted a grave menace, it was stressed, as the use of the facilities on the islands would enable allied forces to threaten Japanese lines of communication as well as the entire scope of Japan as operations which is aimed at securing complete military domination over the southwestern Pacific area.

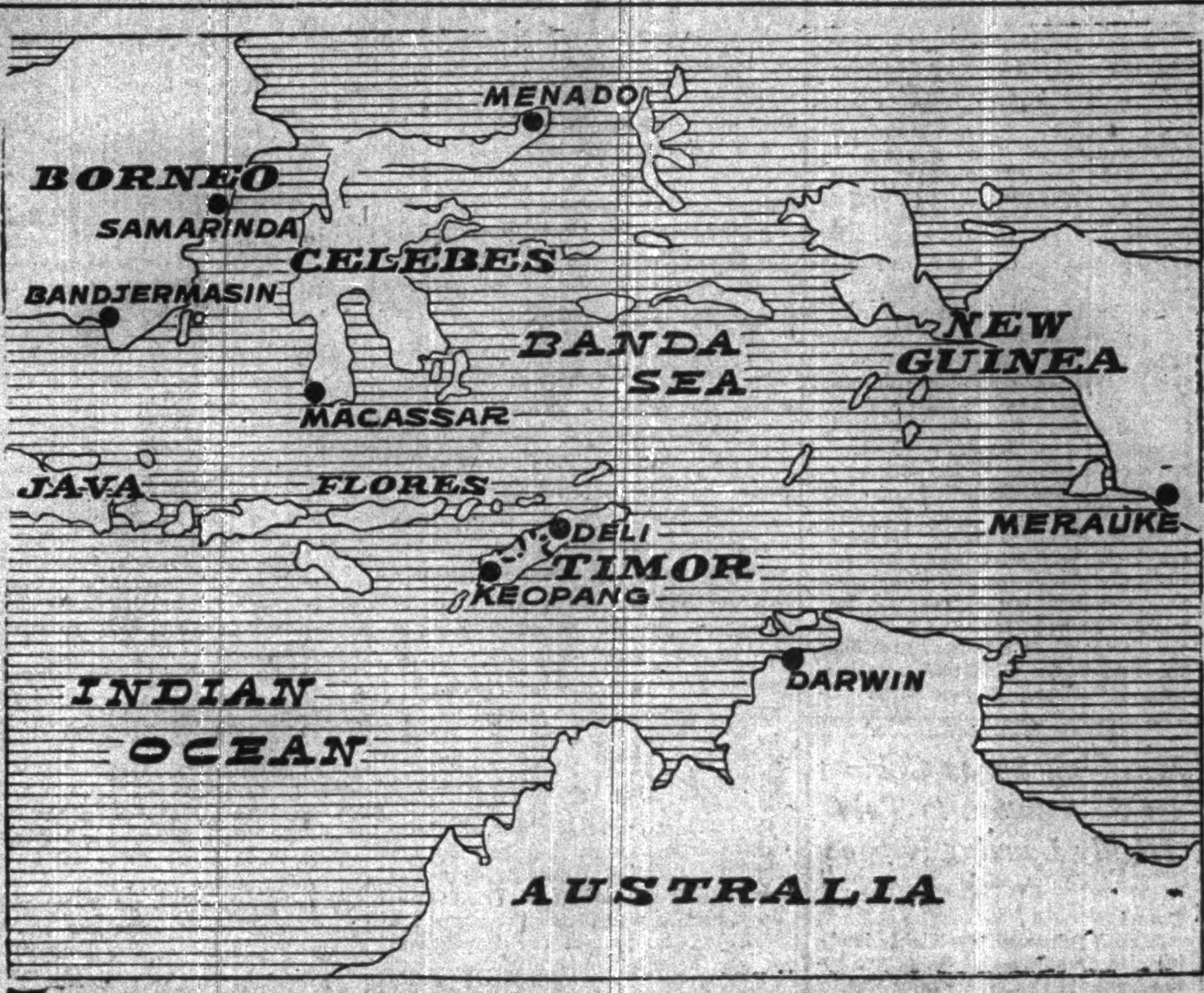
PHONE SERVICE STOPPED

Domei

BERNE, February 19.—The Mexican Government has prohibited all telephonic communications with Germany, Italy and Japan, according to a message received by the Exchange Telegraph from Mexico city today.

The prohibitive measure will be applied to the territories occupied by the Axis Powers and to the signatory countries of the Tripartite Pact, the report added.

New Theater of War



Japanese Forces have swept into Portuguese Timor to drive out the British and Dutch invaders who illegally entered the island on December 17, 1941. Portuguese Timor has an area of 7,330 square miles and its capital is Deli. The island has a good road system of 496 miles, telephone lines of 1,656 miles and a wireless station at the capital. Simultaneously the Japanese Air Force has bombed Port Darwin, a strategic northwestern Australian outpost, located just a little east of Timor.

Foreign News Spotlight

Exclusive Flashes

JAPANESE RAID PORT DARWIN IN FORCE; CONSIDERABLE DAMAGE ADMITTED

The first enemy air attack on the Australian mainland is the big news in Friday's London evening papers. Details of the raid were given in a Royal Australian Air Force communique which made the startling announcement, "JAPANESE BOMBERS RAIDED PORT DARWIN THIS MORNING."

The communique reported that the Japanese concentrated their attack on the harbor area, and admitted that damages to shipping and harbor installations were considerable. Further details were not yet available. The Darwin radio station closed down at 10:05 a.m., Darwin time, immediately after the Japanese attack. The raid lasted for a whole hour.

Port Darwin is the largest town in northern Australia, and is the only remaining major allied naval base in that area outside of Sourabaya, which is on the island of Java.

The first announcement of the attack was given in a statement by Prime Minister John Curtin, from his bed in a Sydney hospital. A Reuters report said that Mr. Curtin who is suffering from acute gastritis, will probably be well enough to travel to Canberra for tomorrow's meeting of Parliament.

NEWS OF ATTACK SHOCKS AUSTRALIAN WAR CABINET IN SESSION AT TIME

The report that the mainland of Australia had been attacked for the first time gave a severe jolt to the Australian War Cabinet which was sitting in Sydney at the time, apparently mapping out a war strategy against the Japanese. The Minister for Information, Senator Ashley, was told by the Deputy Director of Posts and Telegraphs that Darwin was being raided, and that the telegraph station there was closing down temporarily. That was at 10:05 a.m. Thursday, Darwin time.

CAIRO PRESS COMPLAINING OF RISING LIVING COSTS

All Cairo papers lamented on the prevailing Egyptian financial and economic situation which they described as steadily going from bad to worse as a result of the repeated setbacks of the Anglo-Americans.

The Bourse Egyptienne declared that the cost of living in the country had increased by 6 per cent within a single month, and predicted that further rises are inevitable because of the shortage of food supplies in view of the difficulty in getting future deliveries. The paper added that the Egyptian currency, which is linked directly with the English pound and indirectly with the American dollar, had devaluated considerably.

French Control Industries

Transocean

VICHY, February 7.—All French industrial enterprises in which the French Government has shares will henceforth be placed under government control and supervision, according to a decree issued here yesterday. In this connection it was learned that this new measure aims at simplification of state control and at reduction of administration costs.

British Caught Gambling

Transocean

ANKARA, February 7.—The British colony of Cyprus has had its scandal. In a raid conducted by the native police on clubs, a number of officials of the British Colonial Administration were caught indulging in prohibited gambling. The raid was made when the Governor of Cyprus, Mr. Wolley, was in Turkey for official negotiations.

BRITAIN IS SHOCKED BY DARWIN BOMBING

Australian Prime Minister Curtin Announces Raiders Came in Two Big Waves

FEARS TREMENDOUS LOSSES

Robert Menzies, Former Cabinet Head, Criticizes Allied Tactics Of Defensive Battle

Domei

MADRID, February 19.—The report of Japanese air raids on Port Darwin startled Britain with the authorities displaying considerable agitation, apparently in obvious fear of the effects of the raid on British morale, which has already been badly shaken by the fall of Singapore, the successful crossing of the Dover Straits by the German fleet and the success of Colonel-General Rommel's forces in Africa, it was reported here from London today.

The British authorities warned the people not to believe rumors regarding the losses at Port Darwin, adding, official figures will be given in the near future.

However, this attitude of the British Officials has created a contrary effect, leading the British public to believe that the casualities at Port Darwin were large and extensive.

It is also noted that the Darwin raid also has served further to shake the already precarious position of Prime Minister Winston Churchill.

Well informed quarters here believe that the debate in the House of Commons next week will prove as a critical turning point in the career of Prime Minister Churchill.

Political observers in London see the following alternatives still open for Prime Minister Churchill, first, to reorganize his Cabinet by eliminating Albert P. Alexander, First Lord of the Admiralty and Captain Henry David Reginald Margesson, Secretary of War, and removing or demoting several others; second, to appoint a fulltime Secretary of National Defense, a position which is being held concurrently by Prime Minister Churchill; third to resign himself.

Admits Heavy Losses

Domei

SAIGON, February 19.—The ABC radio intercepted here today reported John Curtin, Australian Prime Minister commenting on today's air raids on Darwin by Japanese air units, stated that the Commonwealth Government considers the Japanese attacks most grave in nature.

Pointing out that Darwin is the most

(Continued on Page 2)

Air Force and Military Facilities Completely Smashed

13 WARSHIPS SUNK

Another smashing air victory was scored by the ever-victorious Imperial Navy Air Corps on Thursday when Darwin, the greatest naval air base on the northern coast of Australia, was subjected to the relentless fury of a rain of high explosives dropped from the Japanese planes, according to an Imperial Headquarters' communique issued at 4:30 p.m. Friday.

Thursday's remarkable achievement marked the first Japanese air raid on the Australian Continent but what is more important is the extent of damage caused.

All of the enemy's planes at the base, numbering 26, were either shot down or destroyed on the ground by the gallant Imperial airmen. Furthermore, 13 enemy warships and transports were sunk and many military establishments were blown up. Compared with these very heavy losses suffered by the enemy, the Imperial units lost only two planes during the great air attack.

This raid, together with the successful landings by Imperial Forces on two key points on Timor Island near Darwin, which were effected early Friday morning, have struck a note of indescribably great terror into the hearts of all Australians.

The Imperial Headquarters' communique reads:

"The Imperial Navy Air Corps on February 19 carried out extensive raids in large formations on Port Darwin, the greatest enemy naval air base on the northern coast of Australia, and smashed the enemy's air strength and destroyed enemy warships and shipping in the port. The raiders also blew up more than a half of the important land military equipment. The results follow:

"1. Planes either shot down or destroyed numbered 26, this being the total number of enemy planes which happened to be on the spot.

"2. Sunken enemy warships and shipping consisted of one 6,000-ton specially-equipped cruiser, two torpedo-destroyers, one submarine and nine transports. One torpedo-destroyer was seriously damaged.

"3. Land establishments either blown up or burned down were all hangars, three in all, at the east and west airfields, two barracks, naval headquarters, Government buildings, wharves, et cetera. In the raid the Japanese lost two airplanes.

"(Note): No attack was made on a hospital ship which lay at anchor in the port."

Darwin is fully equipped with land and sea defense facilities, being the most important naval base in North Australia. It has two airfields for land planes. These airfields were utilized by the United States Air Force to send reinforcements to the Philippines. The land force there is said to consist of about 10,000 soldiers. Scores of oil tanks are located on the coast of Darwin. Since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, the defense equipment of Darwin has been considerably strengthened.

BRITISH ADMIT LOSS OF BILIN

Domei

VICHY, February 19.—Japanese Forces have pierced British defense lines along the Bilin River to occupy the city of Bilin, approximately 70 kilometers north of Martaban, it was reported here today from Burma. The British are now forced to defend Rangoon from their final positions along the Sittang River, approximately 90 kilometers north of the Burmese capital, the report added.

KEY POINTS IN BURMA AIR RAIDED

Domei

AN UNSPECIFIED BASE, February 20.—Mighty formations of bombers and fighters of the Japanese Army Air Force operating on the Burmese front surged over Mandalay, in central Burma, shortly after 3 p.m. yesterday and poured a rain of bombs upon military establishments in the city, inflicting devastating damage. The Japanese aircraft returned to their bases safely.

Prior to this spirited bombing assault, another powerful formation of Japanese Army aircraft stormed Pyinmana, in the central part of Burma, where the Japanese warplanes wrecked approximately 80 freight cars at the railway station, as well as destroying various military establishments nearby. The Japanese aircraft returned to their bases safely without a single enemy plane challenging.

ADVISERS SELECTED FOR SOUTH REGIONS

Appointments of Nine Civil and Military Counselors Announced by Army

TO AID OFFICIALS ON SPOT

List Includes Many Persons Who Formerly Held Prefectural Offices

Appointments of nine more civil and military advisers to the military authorities on the spot were announced by the War Ministry Friday. They have been selected by the Ministry to take up important posts in southern occupied areas, as Japan's military campaigns are enlarged with brilliant results. The names of these persons are Shigeo Odate, Saburo Hatta, Shun Kubota, Shinzo Kikuchi, Manabu Kuji, Lieutenant-General Shotaro Katayama, Major-General Seikichi Itami, Major-General Seizo Sukekawa and Major-General Yasushi Sunakawa.

Mr. Odate was Home Vice-Minister in the Abe Cabinet and once was Director-General of the General Affairs Board in the Manchoukuo State Council. Mr. Hatta's last official post was as Governor of Tottori Prefecture, which post he resigned last year, while Mr. Kubota was Vice-Governor of Kanagawa until January this year. Mr. Kikuchi was Governor of Akita Prefecture and also Deputy Mayor of Tokyo; and Mr. Kuji, Vice-Governor of Niigata Prefecture until 1940. Before that, the latter also held many important prefectural posts.

Lieutenant-General Katayama participated in the Nomonhan Affair as unit commander. Major-General Sukekawa once was a brigade commander and Major-General Sunakawa, a fortress commander.

BIG SHORTAGE OF LIQUOR BOOSTS PRICE IN LONDON

Auction Bidders Fight for Bottle—Whisky Unobtainable—Shipped to U.S.

Transocean

STOCKHOLM, February 3.—The growing shortage of alcoholic beverages in England has caused fantastic price increases for all kinds of such beverages including wines, according to reports from London.

Contrary to the last World War, German wines are also in high demand. At several recent London auctions, prices of between £3 and £5 were paid for a single bottle of Rhine or Moselle wine, while port wine and cherry wine netted even higher prices.

At some auctions, bidding led to hot altercations among the bidders which sometimes even ended in fisticuffs for possession of one single bottle.

Even greater are the price increases for liquors. Bottles which cost about 18 shillings before the war now sell for five to six times that amount.

Whisky is hardly procurable any more in the normal way, especially as large quantities of whisky have been shipped to the United States in order to help satisfy British requirements outside the Lend-Lease Act.

In this connection, the Daily Express reported that among the victims of German submarines on the United States Atlantic coast was a British vessel carrying an extraordinarily large cargo of whisky.

Britain Is Shocked By Darwin Bombing

(Continued From Page 1)

important sea and airport in the northern part of Australia, Prime Minister Curtin admitted that "considerable damages" were inflicted to military facilities and other important objectives in the port city by the two waves of Japanese air attacks.

Criticizes Allied Policy

Domei

STOCKHOLM, February 18.—Robert Gordon Menzies, former Australian Prime Minister, writing in a recent issue of the London News Chronicle, severly criticized the Allied tactics of "continually fighting minor battles with inferior forces," according to a London report received here today.

Mr. Menzies, the report stated, said, "it is ridiculous to believe that the mere appointment of a Production Minister or even the most wonderful production committee will solve the crisis in East Asia."

The most vital problem confronting the Democracies, Mr. Menzies said, is to decide whether the remaining bases around Australia as well as those in Burma and Australia could be held by the Democracies, the report said.

Van Mook Fears Defeat

Domei

GENEVA, February 19.—According to a United press report from Sydney, Hubertus J. Van Mook, Governor-General of the Dutch East Indies, who went to Australia to discuss future war operations with state leaders, warned of the "great mistake of always being on the defense."

He further declared, "the policy of continuously retreating to prepared positions can only lead to a point when the allies will lose the war."

Referring to the situation in the Dutch East Indies, Mr. Van Mook pointed out that Java would be defended as long as possible, and for a certain time even without outside help. But the Governor admitted, according to the report, that if the Dutch East Indies should have to fight alone the consequences would undoubtedly be a complete defeat.

Today's Press Comments

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1942

(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Detailed translations of these and other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Japan Times and Advertiser.)

Timor Island

MIYAKO—Japanese military operations have extended to Timor Island. It is clear from the statement issued by the Japanese Government that Japan has no designs on the Portuguese territory and that the action has been taken simply for the purpose of guaranteeing the territorial integrity of the Island, on the one hand, and also of selfdefense.

Startled by the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, British and Dutch troops occupied Timor Island illegally on December 17, an island of the country which is in friendly relationship with Japan. Japan has full sympathy with Portugal for the serious embarrassment in which it finds itself because of the outrageous action taken by Britain and the Netherlands against its territory, in utter disregard of international good faith, and has consequently assured the Portuguese Government that so long as Portugal maintains its attitude of neutrality, the Japanese will withdraw their forces from the Island immediately after the object for which they have been sent there is attained. There is no room for doubt that Japan's upright attitude in this regard is fully understood by the Portuguese Government.

Administrative Powers Over British Concessions Transferred

YOMIURI—The British concessions in China were bases for the economic invasion of China because Britain took over all administrative powers within these concessions and collected taxes and other public imposts. In addition, it took over the control of the customs and the operation of such public utility services as the tramcar, bus, gas, water-supply and others. The concessions also became the center of British political maneuverings because, by monopolizing administrative powers, Britain afforded protection to all political activities favorable to itself. In other words, all the evils of the British concessions sprang from the arbitrary use it made of its administrative powers.

Of these British concessions, those in Tientsin and Canton which had been under the control of the Japanese Forces have just been transferred to the jurisdiction of the National Government of Nanking. This bears eloquent testimony to the fair and aboveboard attitude of the Japanese Government toward China. In the Konoye statement of 1938, the Japanese Government declared its intention of returning the Japanese concessions in China to the Chinese Government so as to enable China to attain its full independence. The action just taken by the Japanese Government in transferring administrative powers in the British concessions in Tientsin and Canton to the Chinese Government may well be taken as one step forward toward the realization of the pledge given in the above-mentioned Konoye statement.

Landing of Japanese Forces on Timor

HOCHI—The landing of Japanese Forces on Timor Island marks a big advance in Japanese operations against the Netherlands East Indies, and will do much to crush the hostile actions of that country. Moreover, Timor Island faces Australia across the Timor Sea and is nearest to Port Darwin. The progress of operations in Timor Island will prove a serious menace to Australia which, with the connection between Britain and the United States cut off, is isolated in the Southern Pacific.

The landing of Japanese Forces on Timor Island is, therefore, of great strategic significance. It will deal a fatal blow to the anti-Axis forces in the South-Western Pacific. As is clear from the statement issued by the Japanese Government on February 20, the Japanese operations just launched against Timor Island is entirely for the purpose of self-defense. It need hardly be said that Japan has no territorial designs on the Island and that the Japanese Forces will be withdrawn as soon as the object of the campaign is attained, provided the Portuguese Government maintains its attitude of neutrality.

CABINET MINISTERS TO RUN IN ELECTION

Commerce and Agriculture Heads Announce Intentions On Friday

Premier Hideki Tojo's Cabinet, which has the supreme responsibility for pulling the nation through in the War of Greater East Asia, has decided to do its share to elect a new House of Representatives accurately reflecting the indomitable will of the nation's 100,000,000 people to bear any sacrifice found necessary to bring about the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere which is the objective of the current war.

The Premier, who is furnishing the propelling power of the Government in its struggle with the problem of winning the war, is reported to have decided that as many members of the Cabinet as possible should make a direct contribution to the construction of the sort of House which is essential to the building up of a domestic front strong enough to pull the country through in the War of Greater East Asia.

Commerce and Industry Minister Nobusuke Kishi and Agriculture and Forestry Minister Hiroya Ino announced on Friday their intention of contesting the spring general election to be held on April 30.

The possibility arose of several Cabinet members, not politicians by profession, contending for Diet seats in the general election, in an attempt to return a House powerful enough to render positive assistance to the Government in the great work of constructing an order of stability and prosperity to embrace all races of Greater East Asia.

Another development in the political situation on Friday was the announcement by the Government of a plan for a conference on February 23 in which the leaders of the Government will meet with persons prominent in various fields of activity on the question of what is to be done in order to bring about an Imperial Rule Assistance Diet system.

Meanwhile Commerce Minister Kishi disclosed to the Press on Friday his plans for election campaigns.

The Minister will run from the second election district of Yamaguchi Prefecture, from which he hails.

"I have for a long time cherished a desire to run for a seat in the House of Representatives," the Minister told the Press.

"The Premier has approved of my plan to stand in the April 30 general election. Commerce Minister Kishi will run, too.

"Nothing can come of a system of government by philosophers. Such a system is impossible in this country which has a Constitution of its own.

"In Japan government must be conducted through the Diet. The problem of constructing a political structure which would permit the country to be equal to the task of winning the War of Greater East Asia is for the most part the question of seeing the Diet emerge with a new spirit.

"The Tojo Cabinet has felt strongly on the reform of the Diet since it came to office. It just wants a Diet which will be an immense aid in the solution of the problem of construction in southern regions with which the Government will be found confronted when military operations by the Imperial Forces are at an end. I decided to run in the coming general election on the ground that it provided a good opportunity for me to play a role in the construction of the right sort of Diet.

"The situation confronting the country requires that all men with seats in the House of Representatives have definite occupations. Under the existing conditions in the country, there is no room for Diet members engrossed in politics all the year round.

"The nominating association which has been formed by persons interested in a House alive with a new spirit may be depended upon to place only those candidates who keenly realize the gravity of the current situation."

Agriculture Minister Ino will probably run from the second election district of Tokyo.

He will formally announce his candidature after he has gone through the necessary procedure. A native of Miye Prefecture, he is said to be seriously contemplating to run from his home prefecture.

Mussolini Sends Cable Of Felicitation to Tojo Highly Lauding Nippon

Domei

ROME, February 18.—Highly lauding the occupation of Singapore by the Imperial Forces, Premier Benito Mussolini sent the following cable to Premier General Hideki Tojo: "The conquest of Singapore by the heroic Japanese troops is welcomed with exultation by all Italian people. On this day of glory that marks the start of the restoration of the new order of Asia, I send to you and to the armed forces of Japan my salutation as a comrade and that of the Italian people in arms."

URGED TO JOIN SERVICE

Norway Issues Proclamation for Volunteers to Get Training

Transocean

OSLO, February 7.—The Chief of Staff of the Norwegian Hird, military organization of Premier Colonel Vidkun Quisling's Nasjonal Samling, has issued a proclamation urging all young Norwegians to volunteer for service in the reserve battalion of the Norwegian Legion.

These volunteers will receive military training in Norway for the first time. Hitherto, members of the Legion have been trained in Germany.

TURKEY CONTROLS CEREALS

All Private Stocks of Flour and Maize Must Be Reported

Transocean

ANKARA, February 9.—All stocks of flour and maize exceeding one kilogram per family must soon be reported to the authorities and placed at their disposal.

This ruling applies to the whole nation.

Estimates of flour and grain stocks from the coming harvest appear to have shown the Turkish Government that it cannot do without imports. The authorities, therefore, are endeavoring to get hold of all stocks, even the smallest.

PREMIER WILL URGE PEOPLE'S SOLIDARITY

Governors to Meet in Conference for Five Days From March 3

Premier Hideki Tojo is expected to make a strong appeal for unity in the nation to pull the country through the War of Greater East Asia, in the address he is scheduled to deliver before the prefectural governors of the first gubernatorial conference since the war which has been called to meet in Tokyo on March 3 for five days.

The assembled local chiefs will get down to their business, which is to discuss with the central authorities measures necessary to consolidate the home front in this war for the construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, after they meet at the Premier's official residence and hear General Tojo's speech.

The Premier's address to the prefectural governors is recognized to be of an equal importance with the speech which he made in both Houses of the Diet on February 16, announcing the fall of Singapore, which has since been renamed Shonanto, and outlining the Government's program for consolidating the results achieved by the Imperial Forces in the War of Greater East Asia in an attempt to bring about a speedy realization of the Japanese nation's ideal of a Greater East Asia at peace, with its component States in helpful cooperation with one another.

Instructions to Nation

The main stress of the Premier's pronouncement to the local chiefs is expected to fall on what the Government wants the individual people of the nation to do to promote the immediate interests of the State, which is to bring the war for the construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere to a victorious conclusion.

The Premier is also expected to take the opportunity to clarify the attitude of the Government toward the general election which has been set for April 30.

He will see that his auditors, who have so large a part to play in the conduct of matters bearing relation to elections to the House of Representatives, have a warm appreciation of the desire on the part of the Government to see the election of a House which would be really representative of the wishes of the masses which are united in resolution to pull off the great task of constructing the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere by bringing about the ruin of America, Britain, and other countries set against Japan's policy which stands on the spirit of the founding of the Empire.

Will Be Received in Audience

After the Premier's address of instructions, whose delivery is expected to take about 30 minutes, the local chief executives will proceed to the Imperial Palace to be received in audience by His Majesty the Emperor.

An informal announcement from the Imperial Household Department on Saturday stated that His Imperial Majesty would receive the local governors in audience individually, and that His Imperial Majesty would receive from the local chiefs reports on wartime conditions in their respective localities.

An address by Foreign Minister Shigenori Togo on Japan's wartime diplomacy will be a feature of the second-day session of the governors' conference. Other features will be addresses by Justice Minister Michiyo Iwamura, Finance Minister Okinori Kaya, and the new Home Minister, Michio Yuzawa.

Following the Home Minister's address, which is expected to deal primarily with concrete measures considered by the Government necessary to elect a new Lower House equal to the task of helping the Government to work out problems of winning the War of Greater East Asia, the local chiefs will hold discussions with the leaders of the Home Ministry on matters relating to the administration of general domestic affairs.

On the third day of the conference, the local chief executives will discuss problems with representatives of the Planning Board, and the Education, War, and Navy Ministries.

Matters under the jurisdiction of the Welfare and Commerce and Industry Ministries will receive the assembled governors' attention on the fourth day of the conference.

The time of the local chiefs on the fifth and last session of their conference will be taken up by matters under the jurisdiction of the Communications, Railways, and Overseas Ministries.

Executives Meet

Meanwhile, the first conference of executives from all parts of the country since the start of the War of Greater East Asia was held on Friday. The meeting was in superintendence of the revenue offices throughout the country. The proceedings were opened by an address by Finance Minister Okinori Kaya, who stressed the following points:

1. The increased national taxes which have been placed in effect are designed partly to help revenue for use in financing the War of Greater East Asia.

2. The tax revision had been determined with regard for the Government's program of adjusting the nation's industries to bear the strain imposed by the necessity of winning the War of Greater East Asia.

3. The new tax plan under which the increased tax rates have been effected will facilitate the solution of the vital problem of promoting the national health and providing adequately for a properly housed, fed, and educated increased population.

Finance Minister Speaks

The Finance Minister's address was in substance as follows:

"It is expected that various expenses necessary for achievement of the lofty objective of the War of Greater East Asia and for the establishment of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere will reach a considerably large amount in future. Under such circumstances, national finances will expand in coming years. After careful study on the possible influences on national economy and national livelihood, the Government planned increased and increased indirect taxes, last year. At the same time, the Government has also decided to increase direct taxes in order to finance a part of the war appropriations. The necessary bills regarding increased rates of direct taxes have been passed through the Diet and will be put in force shortly.

"In taking its decision on increased rates regarding different categories of direct taxes, the Government has paid special attention to the measures regarding readjustment between the Government's economic policies and taxation measures. The decision has been taken in such a manner as to accelerate reorganization of the industrial system through increased taxes.

"It is also an important policy of the Government to advocate the increase in the population of the Empire and to improve national health during wartime. From this angle, necessary measures regarding smooth pursuance of the Government policies, especially those of increased national savings, industrial production expansion, reorganization of industry, increased population and improvement of national health have been embodied in the Government's taxation policy.

As the result of the increased taxation plan, the national revenue in an ordinary fiscal year will be increased by approximately ¥1,150,000,000, besides a ¥630,000,000 increase from increased indirect taxes. Thus, the national burden has been increased considerably.

"Under such circumstances it is easily imagined that the Government's taxation administration will become evermore complicated. Therefore, the competent authorities must redouble their efforts for smooth administration of the taxation routine."

Senior Statesmen To Hear Progress Of East Asia War

The Government has decided to call a second meeting since the Greater East Asia War began of senior statemen, including all former premiers and the President of the Privy Council, from 10 a.m. next Thursday at the Premier's official residence. At the meeting, Premier General Hideki Tojo, Navy Minister Admiral Shigetaro Shimada, Foreign Minister Shigenori Togo and other State Ministers will report on developments of the war situation, as well as on important State affairs since the time of the first meeting on January 19. Explaining in detail the object and activities of the projected Greater East Asia Construction Council, which will hold its initial meeting next Friday, Premier Tojo will seek opinions of the senior statesmen concerning the development of the southern regions. The Government is planning to hold similar meetings in the future to report on the progress of the war situation.

DALADIER, BLUM ON TRIAL

Responsibility for France's Defeat on Military, They Testify

Domei

VICHY, February 19.—Following a preparatory hearing on December 10, 1941, of former Government officials charged with France's defeat, the trial formally began today in the Supreme Court of Riom, 40 kilometers southwest of Vichy, with Leon Blum and Edouard Daladier, former premiers, as principal defendents.

Disavowing any responsibility for the disaster however, Mr. Blum and Mr. Daladier contended that the burden of guilt rests with French military authorities.

CHURCHILL CABINET IS GIVEN REVAMPING

War Secretary Margesson and Wartime Production Chief Beaverbrook Out

Domei

LISBON, February 20.—According to reports received here from London today, reorganization of the British Cabinet, which had been expected for the past few days, formally was announced yesterday with formation of a seven-man Cabinet relieving Captain H. D. R. Mangesson, War Secretary, and Lord Beavenbrook, Secretary of Wartime Productions, of their respective posts.

Sir Stafford Cripps, former British Ambassador to Moscow, has been appointed Lord Privy Seal succeeding Clement Attlee, who newly has been appointed Secretary of State for Dominions, in succession to Viscount Cranbourne.

The list of the new State Ministers is as follows:

Premier—Winston Churchill
Foreign Secretary—Major R. Anthony Eden
Minister of Wartime Productions—Captain Oliver Lyttleton
Secretary of State for Dominions—Major Clement R. Attlee
Minister of Labor—Ernest Bevin
Lord Privy Seal—Sir Stafford Cripps
Lord President of Privy Council—Sir John Anderson.

Churchill in Difficulty

The loss of Singapore has forced Winston Churchill to reconstruct his Cabinet. Self-willed though he is, the British Premier found it would be impossible to face a debate of the war situation in Parliament next week without effecting a partial reconstruction of his Cabinet out of deference to the clamor of public opinion. The entry of Sir Stafford Cripps has been fully anticipated. The admission of Sir Stafford into the War Cabinet means not only a bold line of policy on the part of Winston Churchill but it may be taken as giving definite shape to the British policy for the prosecution of the war. It is probable that the reconstructed British Cabinet will strengthen aid for Soviet Russia. The issue of the European war will depend on the possibility or otherwise of Soviet resistance against the forthcoming spring offensive of Germany, and Sir Stafford Cripps is a firm believer in Soviet Russia's certain victory.

When the entry of Sir Stafford into the British Cabinet is considered in conjunction with the fact that he is personally acquainted with General Chiang Kai-shek and also with General Chiang's present visit to India, it is considered likely that the British Government will hereafter make every effort to retain Soviet Russia and Chungking on the side of the anti-Axis camp.

The dispatch of Lord Beaverbrook to the United States in consequence of the appointment of Oliver Lyttleton as new Minister of Munitions is also noteworthy. Lord Halifax is already active in America, and the addition of Lord Beaverbrook to President Roosevelt's brain trust is interpreted as foreshadowing Britain's desperate efforts to retain the sympathy and aid of America, whose feeling toward Britain has been showing signs of being weakened since the fall of Singapore to the Japanese.

As regards the replacement of Mr. Margesson by Mr. Oliver Stanley, the retirement of Mr. Margesson from the post of Secretary for War excites no wonder as he is the man directly responsible for the British defeat. In any case, he was not regarded as a man of much importance as can be seen from the fact that he was not given a seat in the War Cabinet.

Mr. Oliver Stanley, who has supplanted Mr. Margesson is the second son of Lord Derby. Although he has already had the experience of the post to which he has just been appointed, he is not a man of big caliber. The significance of his entry lies only in the fact that there is an old saying in England that it is no true British Cabinet which does not contain a member of the Stanleys.

Vice-Admiral Komatsu Is Granted Audience On Return to Tokyo

The return in triumph of Vice-Admiral Marquis Teruhisa Komatsu to Tokyo on Friday from China was announced in a communique issued by the Navy Ministry at 5 p.m. the same day. The announcement said that Vice-Admiral Komatsu until recently was Commander-in-Chief of Naval Forces in Central China. Vice-Admiral Komatsu visited the Imperial Palace at 1:30 p.m. He was received in audience by His Majesty the Emperor in the Ante-Chamber. Later he was received in audience by Her Majesty the Empress. He was the recipient of a set of wooden wine cups and a sum of money from the Throne.

CHANGE IN ARMY DAY IS BEING SUGGESTED

Military Authorities in Shonan Island Favor February 15 As New Date

February 15, the day of the fall of Singapore into Japanese hands, should be the New Army Commemoration Day replacing March 10, is the prevailing opinion among the Japanese military authorities in Shonan Island. They will shortly lay the matter before the central authorities, reports a Nichi Nichi correspondent from Shonan Island.

March 10 is set aside for Army Commemoration Day in celebration of the fall of Mukden at the time of the Russo-Japanese War, but the militray authorities in Shonan Island believe that although this victory was significant in that age, February 15 should be the New Army Commemoration Day in view of the great significance of the fall of Singapore in the War of Greater East Asia which is creating a new world history.

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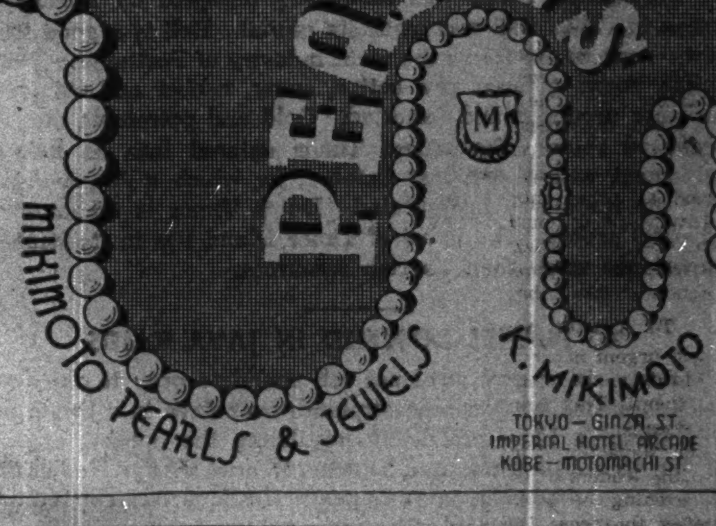

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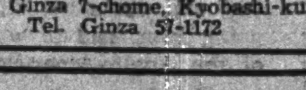

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Fearless Parachutists of Imperial Army Getting Ready to Take-Off

These intrepid Japanese Army parachute troops are about to take-off from an undisclosed air base to attack Palembang, the biggest oil center in Sumatra, Netherlands East Indies. The city is now completely in Japanese hands and the latest report has it that the Japanese warships have also arrived there after steaming up the Moesi River. These photos were taken by the Army air unit on the spot and released by the War Ministry.

PHILIPPINE INDUSTRY TO UNDERGO CHANGES

Islands Drawing Up Plans for Direct Participation in East Asia Economy

The fundamental reconstruction of the Philippine industry is slated to take place in line with new developments in view of the fact that its industrial setup was patterned after, and interwoven with, the American economic fabric, a correspondent of the Asahi pointed out Wednesday.

One month and a half have passed since Japanese Forces made the first landing in the Philippines in the present campaign and the impression which the Filipinos have generally left on the Japanese is that they are an idle people. Specially favored by nature, they are able to lead an easy life. Rice plants grow and bring a rich crop unattended, and once rice plants are planted, the growers are assured of two or three crops a year.

The inhabitants of small towns behave as though they were not in the midst of a big war. They may be seen strolling about in threes and in fives in the parks in a carefree manner. In Manila, employes at department stores and all other shops have only four or five working hours. Permeated with the so-called "Jazz civilization" of America, the Filipinos are, so to speak, rendered invertebrate.

To Awaken Spirit

The most urgent need of the moment is, therefore, to awaken the Asiatic spirit in them. This point was particularly stressed in the proclamation which the Japanese High Command issued to the leaders of the Philippines on the evening of February 2, one month after the occupation of Manila. In short, their indolent way of living must be jettisoned and a new spirit must be imparted to them. As a matter of fact, it is noticeable that many intelligent Filipinos are directing earnest attention to this need already, and the desire to study the Japanese spirit is becoming more manifest among them. For instance, pamphlets on a short course of the Japanese language are best sellers at the moment. The President of Manila University, it may further be noted, has recently published in a newspaper his view urging compulsory teaching of the Japanese language in middle-grade and higher schools in the Philippines. It is to be hoped that from this spirit to study things Japanese will spring a new life movement in the Philippines.

The Filipinos do not regard Japan as their enemy. If some Filipino troops are putting up resistance against Japanese Forces, they are obliged to do so by their American commanders. This is clear from the fact that at the time of the occupation of Manila, Filipino inhabitants, be they Government officials, millionaires, men of intellect or general citizens, stayed on in Manila and the neighboring districts, instead of taking refuge elsewhere, and welcomed the entry of Japanese troops. This being the case, Filipino talent and ability may thus be employed in the work of reconstructing the Philippines. Whereas in China, it took a long time before the New China was constructed by Wang Ching-wei and his associates, in the Philippines, political leaders of Manila welcomed the Japanese Forces with open arms right at the outset.

Some people in Japan seem to be under the false impression that Jorge B. Vargas was appointed Mayor of Manila only after the Japanese occupation of the city. He had been Mayor of that city before that, and he, a man of ministerial caliber, and all officials down to petty police officials, cooperated with the Japanese Army in the work of maintaining peace and order. On January 7, a document was formally signed between the representative of the Japanese Army and the Mayor regarding the maintenance of peace and order, and on the 23rd of the same month, Jorge B. Vargas was appointed head of the organ of the Filipino Executive under Japanese military administration. On January 26, the heads of all departments of the new Administration were nominated, and thus the new Government was formed.

Local Governors Remain

In all local States also, the Governors have remained in office and are, in many cases, attending to their respective duties already. The reorganization of the local administrative system is being effected speedily in this way. Moreover, the Manila Government can make its influence felt in the provinces comparatively easily. Such being the case, it is a matter of small consequence even if a few aged statesmen may form a bogus Government at the behest of the American influence which is fast dwindling in the Bataan Peninsula. The new Filipino Government is making a healthy growth with the backing of the whole islands. It is a matter of course that the officials of the new Government must be guided by a new spirit in order that they may fulfil their new mission. The policy of the new Government attaches special importance to the maintenance of peace and order and to the development of industries.

Due to the fact that the battles in the Philippines have been fought mostly along or near highroads, agriculture, which is the main productive industry of the islands, has suffered comparatively little.

The mining industry which is the second biggest industry of the Philippines, has, on the contrary, suffered considerably because the gold mines which are responsible for 80 per cent of the total mining production of the islands, have been badly wrecked by American troops. Although it will probably take long to restore them to working order this need not cause such anxiety, in view of the new trends of world economy. The gold mine workers numbering 40,000 may be employed at other mines like iron, chrome, manganese, etc. Investigations into these mines are being pushed vigorously and concrete plans for their restoration and development are being mapped out. Forestry has suffered comparatively little damage and it is confidently expected that there will soon be a plentiful production of timber.

There is much scope for the future development of the fishery industry of the Philippines. Notwithstanding the fact that the coast line of the Philippines is twice as long as that of Japan, Japanese fishermen have hitherto played an important part in its development, and the industry has been so backward that the Philippines have been importing canned fish.

The fundamental reconstruction of the Filipino industry is a matter which is far more important than the restoration of the damaged industries. Generally speaking, America accounts for 77 per cent of the export trade of the Philippines and for 68 per cent of the import trade of the country.

The Philippines is bound to sever this close economic connection with America. In order to do so, the question of what percentage of the materials which the Philippines have hitherto been exporting to America can be exported to the countries within the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere must be studied carefully and the balance must be either stored or production must be restricted to that extent. With regard to the materials hitherto imported from America the question must, in the same way, be studied of what percentage of them can be met by production in the Philippines or what percentage can be supplied by the countries within the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. The balance must be economized through reforms in the way of living. This question of reorganizing industry is, indeed, the most important problem for the Philippines.

Another matter of great importance is to reorganize the means of transportation. Under the Americans, a network of motor-car roads was built in the Philippines and 50,000 motor-cars were running in the country. In the future, the question of the supply of substitute fuels must also claim attention. The potential supply of alcohol from potatoes is inexhaustible in the Philippines. The reconstruction of railways calls for attention next. This work of railway reconstruction is being pushed vigorously by the railway corps of the Japanese Army, and new railway construction programs are also being evolved. The utilization of river shipping, harbors and transportation with the aid of oxen must also claim due attention in the way of solving the transportation difficulties.

CONCERTS AT HIBIYA OFFER ENJOYMENT

Young Graduates From Tokyo Academy of Music Steal Spotlight

Young Japanese musicians graduated from the Tokyo Academy of Music in recent years were in the spotlight of Tokyo's musical life this week, at two large musical events held at the Hibiya Public Hall, as the Academy presented its periodical concert featuring solo performances by alumni of the younger generation Tuesday evening, whereas, other Academy graduates appeared as conductor and soloist of the New Symphony Orchestra's 233rd subscription program held Wednesday and Thursday nights.

Kazuo Yamada, a young conductor-composer-pianist, directed the New Symphony Orchestra as for the first time in nearly six years Joseph Rosenstock was unable to appear as the conductor of a periodical subscription concert owing to recent poor health.

The change of conductor was coupled with a change of program, as the performance of Beethoven's "Missa Solemnis," had to see another postponement. It is now scheduled for March, while the March program was presented this time, though with some alterations. Max Reger's Variations and Fugue on a Theme by Mozart, Opus 132; and Mozart's Motette, "Exsultate, jubilate", Koechel No. 165, made up the first part of the program, somehow supplementing the Mozart Cycle given by the orchestra last year in commemoration of the composer's 150th death anniversary. The second part contained Brahms' First Symphony in C minor, which has thus been heard for the third time this season, but on each occasion by a different orchestra and under a different conductor.

Miss Harue Miyake, was presented as the soprano soloist of the program, in the Mozart Motettte. She is undoubtedly one of the most talented, vocally most richly endowed singers turned out by the Ueno school in recent years, and her beautiful singing and stylish interpretation was decidedly a highlight of the concert.

In another Mozart number, Miss Izumi Kondo was featured as the violin soloist of the Academy Concert, given the night before at the same hall. She played the Violin Concerto in D major. Other numbers included Bach's Church Cantata No. 4, sung by the Academy Chorus in an arrangement with orchestra accompaniment, by Shin-ichi Takada, young Ueno composer, Bach's Triple Concerto in A minor, for Piano, Violin, and Flute; arranged by Max Reger; and Vivaldi's Concerto for Strings in D minor, arranged for orchestra by Alexander Siloti.

Miss Kondo, who has been studying under Professor Alexander Moguilewski, offered an interpretation which was technically and musically most convincing, bespeaking the good care which is now being taken of the strings department of the Academy.

The excellent work which is being accomplished in this field was demonstrated in the performances by the large string section of the Academy orchestra in the accompaniment of the Bach and Mozart concertos, as well as particularly in the Vivaldi concerto, all given under Professor Moguilewski's expert direction. For many years, this string ensemble has not been heard in so accomplished, and well elaborated, rendition.

Under the direction of Professor Sadayuki Sawazaki, the large Academy Chorus opened the program with the Bach cantata, impressing with the purity of intonation, rich volume, and good balance of its various sections.

To Protect Italian Interests

Domei

ANKARA, February 18.—The Turkish Government will look after the interest of Italy in Saudi Arabia, it was announced here today. Relations between Saudi Arabia and Italy have not been severed but owing to the present situation arising from the war, it is disclosed, Italy cannot maintain its diplomatic representation there.

Anzac, Indian, and British Prisoners Form Own Cliques, Displaying Mutual Contempt

Although they are allowed to move around the town freely, the atmosphere is none too friendly among the Australian, British, and Indian prisoners who manifest their contempt for each other by gathering in their own respective cliques and calling each other names, according to a Domei correspondent in Shonan Island (Singapore).

The correspondent revealed that one British officer blamed the Australians for failure to cooperate with the British forces, and declared, "This was the main reason for our defeat. The Australians are uneducated, and were always repeating tactical blunders." Evidently disgusted with the miserable defeat of the British, this same officer gave the Indians no more credit by describing them as nothing but an army of coolies.

The Australians, on the other hand, complained that they were always placed in the front lines by the British, while the British themselves would invariably take positions well to the rear. "The Indian soldiers are preferable to the British," they said.

The Indians, too, had their qualms and freely intimated that the British never treated them as human beings. Of the Australians, they said, "They are all drunkards, who are always seeking a good time." The Australians were reported to have been the worst trouble-makers, and the most unpopular among the Malays, according to the Indians.

The correspondent continued that every nook and corner of the streets of Shonan were swarming with war prisoners, including 15,000 British, 13,000 Australian, and 30,000 Indian troops.

The higher ranking officers who were captured with the fall of Singapore are now quartered in the official residence of the former British Governor-General, in front of which British sentries are standing guard.

Kobe Notes

An important item in the Kobe City expansion program will be the enlargement of the port of Kobe to be used as a base for Japan's southward advance, it was recently revealed by Mayor Noda of Kobe, according to the Kobe Shimbun.

Kobe City's expansion program, which was launched while former Mayor Katsuda was in office, will be continued by the present mayor. The pending program calls for the expansion of Kobe harbor as well as the annexation of eight villages in Akashi-gun and another village in Muko-gun, both districts being in the suburbs of Kobe.

On Wednesday, February 18, at 10:30 a.m., the heads of the eight villages in Akashi-gun called on Mayor Noda to ask whether the new mayor was determined to carry on ex-Mayor Katsuda's project in absorbing the Akashi villages.

Mayor Noda replied that the Kobe Municipality still planned to annex the eight villages but added that individual settlement will be avoided. Mayor Noda stated as follows:

"The major problem now facing the City is how it can settle the village absorption question while the plans for the expansion of Kobe port have to be carried out as soon as possible in view of the current situation. I believe that the question of the annexation of the villages cannot be given priority to the port expansion project. However, the village problem will be studied carefully and the Kobe Municipality will probably ask the Home Office to organize a committee which will make concrete plans regarding this question.

"I am fully aware that the annexation of the villages is important to the welfare of the City but concrete plans cannot be revealed at present. The turn of events due to the war calls for the speedy realization of the Kobe port expansion project. The local port will from now on act as a taking-off base for Japan's southward advance. I opine that the village annexation and port expansion problems will be settled simultaneously."

Mrs. Fariann Querido Oku, a young Dutch lady who has been married for 11 years to Lieutenant Kosaburo Oku, now fighting with the Imperial Forces on the front, became a naturalized Japanese citizen on February 18.

Mrs. Oku was born in Amsterdam, Holland, 1908. Eleven years ago, she married Kosaburo Oku in Paris and came to Japan with him a year later. Although the wife of a Japanese, she remained a Dutch national but decided to apply for naturalization on December 8, 1941, the day of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, through the good offices of the Foreign Section of the Nishinomiya Police Station. Mrs. Oku is now residing near Shikugawa, in the suburbs of Nishinomiya.

Evincing great joy over the fact that she is now a Japanese citizen, Mrs. Oku is reported to have declared:

"My husband is a loyal and noble soldier of Japan. On December 8, when Japan declared war on America and Britain and the Netherlands subsequently entered in a state of war with this country, decided immediately to apply for naturalization. Now that the Home Office has granted this, my heart is nearly bursting with joy.

"The Japanese Forces are really invincible and I am proud that my husband is an officer in the Imperial Army. I have been very happy living under the protection of the Rising Sun flag and am more so now that I am one of the Japanese people."

The following guests were registered at the Tor Hotel on February 19: Mr. G. Fust, Mr. B. de Hepperger, Mr. and Mrs. K. Hara, Mr. J. Hattori, Mr. and Mrs. K. Kawazu, Mr. J. Kawanabe, Mr. K. Kubo, Miss H. Komai, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. de Lemoine, Mr. A. Lesourd, Mr. K. Ohyama, Miss H. Ohara, Dr. and Mrs. W. Prahl and the Masters H. and H. Prahl.

CYPRUS FACES GROWING ECONOMIC DIFFICULTIES

Transocean

ANKARA, February 1.—Reports from British newspapers, especially the Cyprus Post, reveal growing economic difficulties on Cyprus.

According to these press reports, the bread supply there is irregular and insufficient. For days no bread is to be had in shops. Likewise, all imported goods are scarce.

Fodder stores are low and many domestic animals have to be slaughtered on account of lack of fodder. Hardest hit by these economic difficulties are the fruit planters who have no markets for last year's crops owing to an almost complete lack of shipping.

The Cyprus Post concludes that the planters are facing utter ruin, whereby their work of 30 years will be destroyed.

U.S. IMPERIALISM SIMILAR TO BRITISH

Uncle Sam Acquires Air and Naval Bases by Same High-Handed Methods

There is a marked similarity between the imperialistic policies of the United States and that taken by the British Empire during the past centuries, says the Voelkischer Beobachter.

The system by which the United States establishes air and naval bases in all corners of the earth toward the realization of its imperialist dreams reminds one of certain epochs in the history of the British Empire when the Union Jack was being hoisted everywhere in the same manner.

While in general the extension of the British Empire was carried out in cool determination and without beating about the bush when acquiring lands, the present rulers of the United States endeavor to achieve a similar end behind a veil of humanitarian phrases and idealistic slogans. They speak of the maintenance of the democracies, the fight for the democracies, the fight against the aggressors, the defense of the "Western Hemisphere", the borders of which have never been defined and which have been extended practically across the whole world, their limits extending East and West so that they meet on the other side of the globe.

Destroyers Transferred

Up to a certain degree, one could explain the exchange of out-dated American destroyers in return for British bases in the Caribbean and British possessions on the Northern coast of South America. Even the fortifying of the Alaskan coast and the erection of bases on the Aleutian Islands and other American possessions can be excused as being within the U.S. defense plan. However, American greed in establishing bases has developed imperialistic tendencies, and this development had commenced long before the outbreak of the Pacific War.

Examples are the air base established on the African West Coast in Liberia, the planned lease of British Islands in the Indian Ocean, the dispatch of American troops to Greenland, Iceland, and the Falkland Islands, to which Argentina has raised a claim, as well as the Washington negotiations with the Latin American nations for the establishment of aerial bases in South America. While Brazil has up to the present day preferred to take its own measures for the defense of her integrity, the other smaller central and South American nations, under strong economic and political pressure by the United States, have meanwhile ceded to the Washington demands and have already promised the free use of South American airfields or consented to the erection of new ones.

U.S. Moves Into Eritrea

The latest U.S. step in this direction has been taken in the British-occupied Italian colony of Eritrea. It has been announced that the United States is determined to erect naval and air bases in this territory; in fact, American engineers are already at work there. Although it is pointed out that the territories occupied by the U.S. forces were only leased to them and that they would eventually be evacuated at the conclusion of the war, it may be mentioned that occupied territories have never been evacuated by the Americans voluntarily. In the end, when the time to evacuate the "leased" territories arrives, the decision will not be influenced by any agreement concluded before the outbreak of the war, but it will be entirely a question of power, depending on whether the British will be able to enforce the adhesion by the United States to the agreement.

If one traces the area over which these new American bases are stretched over the globe, one becomes aware of the menace these bases constitute to the British Empire.

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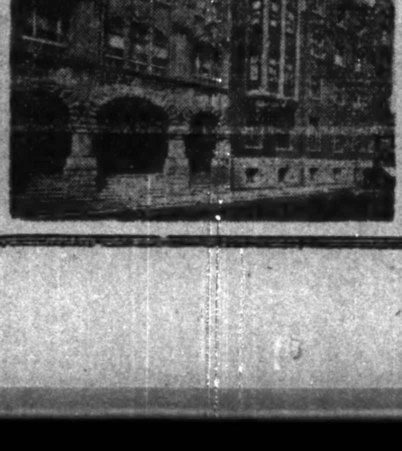

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NATIONAL HEROINE

HISTORIANS IN EULOGIES OF GENERAL NOGI FORGET THAT HIS SUCCESSES ARE DUE EQUALLY TO WIFE, SHIZUKO

An intimate, understanding portrayal of Madam Shizuko Nogi, wife of General Nogi, was made by Mitsugi Teshigawara in an appealing narrative in which the writer described Madam Nogi as a national heroine. He adds that if it had not been for the love and backing of Madam Nogi, it was very doubtful, even improbable, that General Nogi could have accomplished half of what he did for his country. The story follows:

PART ONE

At eight o'clock in the evening of September 13, 1912, the Imperial Funeral Procession of the illustrious Emperor Meiji began to leave the Palace Grounds.

In the residence of General Nogi, Madam Shizuko Nogi held a drawn dirk in her hand, and watched her husband complete his preparations for following his Imperial Lord and Master out of this world. There was a calm, inscrutable expression on her noble face as she watched her husband draw out his sword. The General turned his head, and for one swift instant a look of love and understanding flashed between them. The next moment the sword had done its work, and the noble soul of the General had left this world to join that of his beloved Emperor.

Madam Shizuko Nogi looked at the dirk in her hand. Her face was calm, inscrutable, peaceful even. The keen blade flashed. The next instant she had plunged it into her bosom. Thus did Madam Shizuko Nogi follow her husband, faithful unto death even as she had been in life.

The news of this double death came as a great shock to the Japanese people, who had already been prostrated by the death of their benevolent Emperor Meiji. The whole nation insisted that the remains of the great General and of his courageous wife should be buried in Aoyama Field at the expense of the public. On the day of the funeral vast crowds of weeping women thronged the streets, and all traffic had to be stopped for several hours. The funeral was the grandest ever given to a private citizen in the history of Japan. During her life Madam Shizuko had been well-known for her goodness and generosity, and her courageous death had endeared her to the hearts of all women in Japan. Madam Shizuko Nogi became a national heroine.

Historians, in their eulogies on General Nogi, are apt to forget the greatness of his wife, Shizuko. It is doubtful, even improbable, that the General could have accomplished half of what he did for his country if he had not the love and backing of his wife.

It is understandable why the General should end his life when his Imperial Master, the great Emperor Meiji, left this world to join His Imperial Ancestors. But what need was there for Madam Shizuko Nogi to take her own life? What made her resolve to kill herself, and what gave her the courage to carry out her resolution? There are very few women in the world who can calmly, cheerfully and without regret, do what Madam Shizuko did.

PART TWO

Sadayuki Yuchi, the father of Madam Shizuko, was born in 1806 as the third son of Kiyokazu Yoshida, a samurai of Satsuma. Although Yuchi was a samurai, circumstances forced him to serve his daimyo as a physician, and as his income was very small he had to lead a very poor life.

All his life he regretted that he had become a physician. He was interested in politics, and his comments on current politics were always astute and just. He had a profound knowledge of Chinese classics.

Born with an extremely chivalrous nature, he was always ready to help others in spite of his own poverty. He did not know the meaning of luxury, nor did he try to save what little money he had. His family always lived under straitened financial circumstances. Amidst this poverty six children were born, three boys and three girls, and it was natural that they should suffer from want of food and clothing.

In those days it was customary for the people of southern Kyushu to travel to other countries in search of work. The people of the Shimazu clan used to trade secretly with the Ryukyu islanders, and Ryukyu itself had secret trade arrangements with foreign countries. Anybody could go out of Kyushu in search of work, provided he first obtained the permission of the authorities concerned. Yuchi, forced by straitened circumstances to find means of increasing his income, obtained permission to go to Ryukyu, where he remained a year. Although his finances did not improve, his experiences there stood him in good stead in later years.

Yuchi was blessed with a wonderful wife. Her name was Teiko. Teiko was not only a good wife, she was also a wise and efficient mother and in studying the character of Madam Shizuko, it is necessary first to understand the character of her mother.

Both Yuchi and his wife were well-liked and respected in their native village, for they were chivalrous and unselfish people, and were unstinted in their services toward the betterment of their village.

Teiko was an expert table-talker. She was not by nature a talkative woman, but when she did speak her words always attracted the attention of her hearers. All the women of the village respected her, for her husband was one of the leading men in the village. Poverty made her always busy, but however hard pressed she was for money, she never asked for help from others. Teiko often worked late into the night, while the rest of the village was asleep, in order to eke out the family livelihood.

She had no time to rest, and often she could not sleep from too much fatigue. Although she worked hard day and night her income was very small. Physically a weak woman, her hardships sapped her energy, and she was frequently ill.

When her last child, Ohichi, was born, Teiko was so weak that she could not suckle her own child. This last child, Ohichi, became Madam Shizuko Nogi, the name Ohichi being changed to Shizuko when she married the General. In spite of her weakness she had to continue her labors so that her children might live.

It was at this time that her husband went to Ryukyu, and during the one year of his absence, Teiko had to work twice as hard in the discharge of her household duties. The rest of the villagers, who knew her hardships, wondered at her perseverance, and admired her courage under such adverse circumstances. When her husband returned, bringing practically nothing to show for his year's work in the Ryukyu islands, Teiko's hardships increased, for she had an extra mouth to feed. But she never uttered a single word of complaint.

She was troubled most about the education of the children. Sadamoto, the eldest son, was the future head of the house of Yuchi, and in that respect was the most important member of the family. Teiko spared nothing for the education of Sadamoto. She was even forced to ask her second daughter Sadako, to perform some of her duties for her, so that she might have time to train up Sadamoto as a samurai.

Seeing his mother and elder sister working hard day and night for his sake, Sadamoto could not idle away his time. He and his younger brother, Sadakado, did their best to lighten the tasks of their mother and sister. In spite of poverty, love and harmony always reigned in the house of Yuchi. By the time Sadamoto, Sadakado, and Sadanori, the three sons, had grown up, the circumstances of the house of Yuchi had very much improved. It was at this time that the last child, Ohichi, was born.

Yuchi remained an eccentric doctor, caring nothing for the criticism of others, but he was quite a different man when it came to the question of educating his children. He was not a fussy man, and it was his policy not to blame or scold his children. He let his children display their talents freely. He wanted his children to develop their strong points. In play or study he left them to do as they liked but he was quick to reprimand any act which he considered deterimental to the honor of a samurai.

Yuchi had progressive ideas. He did not complain when in 1856 Prince Hisamitsu ordered his son, Sadamoto, to America. The mission was a secret one, and Sadamoto, with five other patriots, left secretly one day from the port of Nagasaki. Only his father came to see him off.

In later years Sadamoto begged his father to give higher education to his youngest sister, Ohichi, and in spite of contrary ideas that prevailed in the country at that time, Yuchi did not hesitate to acquiesce to his request. It was due to his progressive ideas that he was able to take an active part in the affairs of the state at the time of the Meiji Restoration, although he was a physician by profession.

As a mother Teiko had very few faults. She was a model mother, although her children considered her a nagging woman.

She respected her husband's methods of education, and acted according to his wishes. She did not interfere with the conduct of her sons, and concentrated most of her efforts in educating her daughters. She spared no pains in teaching them the manners and etiquette befitting daughters of a samurai. She was an accomplished seamstress, and took special care to teach her daughters the art of sewing.

Yuchi and his wife had seven children. The eldest daughter, Yoshi, died young. The second daughter, Sadako, died in 1913 at the age of 73. The eldest son, Sadamoto, became a member of the House of Peers, and died in 1928. The second son, Sadakado, who was the most intelligent of all his brothers, died when he was a First-Lieutenant in the Imperial Navy. The third daughter, Oroku, married First-Lieutenant Yusuke Shiba, but died a few years later. The fourth daughter was Ohichi.

The second daughter, Sadako, who later became the mother of Commander Koreo Baba of the Imperial Navy, greatly influenced the character of Ohichi, her sister. From the earliest days Sadako had taken little Ohichi under the wing of her special protection, and had greatly helped her weak mother in bringing up this little child. Even when she was still a little lass she had helped her mother by undertaking such a difficult task as rice-pounding.

(To Be Continued)

CONTEMPORARY JAPANESE LITERATURE

A Synopsis

JIGOKU-HEN (The Horrors of Hell)
1918
By RYUNOSUKE AKUTAGAWA

Bold, independently-minded, loyal and respected leader of the State, Lord Horikawa, as truly became a man who was said to have been born after his mother dreamed of the Daiitoku Myo-O,* inspired many a curious anecdote and won the esteem and confidence of the nation. It was said, for instance, that he never even turned a hair when he met the Hundred Demons of Hell that materialized at night and terrorized the great highway of the capital. Again, that he once, at the palace, berated the angry, vengeful ghost of a great and late-lamented lord. Among these stories, however, there is none more frightful than the one about the origin of the painted screen Jigoku-hen.

This story concerns a rather strange character of the time named Yoshihide. An aged painter who was favored with the patronage of the great Lord, he drew such amazingly vivid and attractive pictures, with strokes so live and with such beauty and profusion of color, that he was considered the foremost artist of the age. Yet he was a man who defied superstitions and conventions alike with an inveterate braggadocianism. Reports were frequently circulated of mysterious happenings evoked by the scandalously beautiful subjects which he, in a peculiarly odd style, had taken a delight in painting. It was rumored, for example, that night after night sobs were heard and the breath of dead men drifted from his cruelly painted pictures. Besides, his features at a glance had such a mean look, resembling those of a monkey, that he was nicknamed Saru-hide (Hide "the Monkey"). What was more, he was by nature harsh and severe, so that even his attitude toward his patron, Lord Horikawa, was one of singular arrogance. All in all, therefore, he was a man who was held in very bad repute. But since he had a strong confidence in himself, he seems to have disregarded entirely what the people said of him. Nevertheless, what was quite unlike him, he had one outstanding human quality. He was extraordinarily fond of his only daughter who, at the time, was a maid-in-waiting at the great mansion of his Lord.

Yoshihide wanted to keep his daughter with him. Not only was she, so far from taking after him, a sweet and clever girl whom every one loved; ever since she helped the little monkey in distress which was likened to her father, Lord Horikawa himself had come to think very favorably of her. And perhaps out of pity at the thought of sending her back to her stubborn parent, he refused to accede to Yoshihide's wishes. But with such a clash occurring with an annoying frequency, Yoshihide came more and more to incur the Lord's displeasure. It was about this time that Horikawa, out of the desire to chasten the artist's arrogant inhumanity, commanded him one day to undertake the unreasonable task of reproducing the horrors of hell on a folding screen.

Yoshihide, who had always acted with the frenzy of a madman when it came to painting, went about his work, from the time he received the command, by giving his utmost efforts. His design was an ingenious one which consisted in achieving unity and balance by filling the entire surface of the screen with a swirling mass of flames; by showing the sinners in hell in this raging fire groaning under a thousand tortures and making horrible grimaces and gesticulations of every imaginable sort; and by blurring the upper part and revealing an ox-cart falling from mid-air with a fascinating woman sitting in it and writhing in agony, her black hair flung out in wild disorder into the surrounding flames. Being an artist who was unable to paint unless he saw the actual thing to be drawn, whatever the subject might be, Yoshihide shut himself up in a gloomy room, racking his brains while haunted by fearful dreams, driving his disciples to pose as models and drawing their naked figures bound in chains of iron, reproducing handsome boys terrorized by the ghosts of huge birds, and putting elaborate and painstaking labors into the work. And by the time his disciples were feeling the strain of his strange behavior, his hectoring and browbeating, about 80 per cent of the rough sketch was completed. But here the work came suddenly to a standstill. Yoshihide was in torment, unable to obtain a model from which he could realistically paint the woman in the ox-cart who was to be consumed by the flames. For all that he had no scruples whatever in having recourse to any acts of cruelty for the sake of his art, Yoshihide could not think of making a vicitim of his own daughter. The girl, too, anxious perhaps on her father's account, passed many a day in such a state of solitary distress that even some such rumor rose among the people as that her dejection had been caused by Lord Horikawa's attempting to make her submit to his will. On the other hand, as his days of agony continued unabated, Yoshihide, curiously enough, became a man easily given to tears. Thinking perhaps that in any case there was nothing he could do so far as his daughter was concerned, he finally made up his mind and appealed to his Lord, asking the latter if he wouldn't get a woman to sit in an ox-cart and set it afire so that he, Yoshihide, might see it before his very eyes. Lord Horikawa was somewhat disappointed on learning that, contrary to his original expectations, the painting was about to be completed. But now, as he listened to Yoshihide's serious and impassioned request, he assiduously acceded to it, completely concealing his own chagrin. Then the act was carried out, with the Lord himself attending, at midnight, at a desolate spot, away in a mountain retreat.

When Yoshihide, who waited in a forlorn mood as though resigned to any and all eventualities, saw that the girl tied to the ox-cart was none other than his own flesh-and-blood daughter, he was petrified with amazement. For a moment he betrayed an unspeakable agony that surged in him. Presently, however, as the roaring flames rose from the burning cart, his eyes were riveted in fascination at the scene before him, so horrible in its destructive violence and yet so beautiful! In this attitude Lord Horikawa saw, for all his stoutness of heart, the sharp contrast between himself, who was hardly able to endure the vivid scene of a girl being burned to death, and the solemn and imperturbable seriousness of the artist.

Thus the painting on the screen, of which the Lord was more than satisfied, was completed amid all manner of conflicting opinions about the incident at the mountain retreat. It was, indeed, at once sublime and ghastly, and awe-inspiring; and the horribleness of the rush of flames that swept across the length and breadth of the picture was a divine execution which none could help but marvel. But, alas, on the night after the completion of this masterpiece, which he had created at the cost of the most desperate efforts and a great torment, Yoshihide died by hanging himself.

For a work by Ryunosuke Akutagawa, this is a comparatively long story. The best of his output during the floodtide of his activity as the genius among rising authors, it is known as the finest of his series of tales which he called Ocho-mono.* It is a typical work of merit by this author, giving full play to his numerous characteristics in a singularly colorful pattern, and standing out prominently even from his various other stories.

The elements of its subject-matter have been drawn from historical sources, facts or traditions regarding masters of Buddhist painting which are recorded in three of the classical works of the Ocho period:* the Uji Shui Monogatari (Tales Collected by Uji Dainagon), Vol. III; the Jikkin-sho (The Ten Precepts: An Epitome), Vol. II and the Kokon Chomon Ju (Collection of Famous Stories, Ancient and Present), Vol. XI. The setting is the Ocho reign, and the hero a master artist, an extraordinary man who has many faults as a human being, yet possesses a rare technical virtuosity and an unswerving faith which refuses to be thwarted, and who boldly undertakes to perfect his art by enduring any sort of sacrifice. Building a leisurely tale round the hero's pursuit of his work, the author depicts in a gruesome spirit the struggles between the human being and the artist. In short, he matches the hero with a great and stout-hearted court noble modelled after Fujiwara Mototsune, the master mind of the Ocho aristocracy, and a lovely girl; describes the origin of a great family's valuable heirloom through the sayings of the court noble's attendant; records the sufferings of the hero in mysterious scenes which develop climactically; and thus projects the theme that art should be valued and respected.

Consummately conceived and elaborately executed, this work is a marvel both with respect to contrast of characters and in arrangement of scenes. And it is got up in a flawless fashion. To be sure, it is not without some touches of exaggeration. On the whole, however, it is a reasonable and orderly narrative. The circumstances which advance the tale are well handled, approaching the climax gradually, and the effect of the painting on the screen depicting the pandemonic view of hell radiates the entire work through the final dramatic scene. Here the author's art-for-art's-sake ideology restores the ethics of the story, shining forth brilliantly. What is more, that part where he has succeeded in his technique of suggesting the state of affairs in the artist's world by foisting it upon the observations, typical of ordinary laymen, of characters who speak in the story, shows that this is the work of an expert. Incidentally, another work, Shuzan-zu, by this author, whose subject matter is taken from the origin of a famous painting of ancient China, also deals with the weird circumstances of the artist's world.

(To Be Continued)

Radio Program

Saturday

— Morning —

6:30 Serial Talk, "Recent Patriotic Poems," by Jun Kawada.
7:30 "National Resolution," by Nobukichi Yamazaki; Poem Recital by Chochiro Ito.
8:00 News; Music: "Violin Concerto in G Minor" (Vivaldi) and "Orchestra Concerto in A minor" (Vivaldi).
11:00 National School Newspaper Hour: "This Week's Events," by Ichiro Inui.

— Afternoon —

12:00 Time; News; Kawaguchi Harmonica Band.
1:00 Narration: "The Story of the Parachute," by Announcer Okano.
1:30 Talk, "Every Day Medical Science," by Dr. Tomio Ogata.

— Evening —

6:00 Little Nation's Hour: News.
6:30 Talk, "America and Individualism," by Kazuo Ebina.
7:30 National Chorus: "This Decisive War" (The I. R. A. A. Song).
8:00 Military Affairs Announcement.
9:00 News; Story Telling by Teijo Ichiryusai.
10.00 Time; Today's War Situation and News.

PATH BLAZER

JAPAN'S RELATIONS WITH SPAIN AND ITALY GO AS FAR BACK AS SIXTEENTH CENTURY WHEN HASEGURA VISITED EUROPE

The life of Rokuemon Hasegura, retainer of Masamune Date, who led the Japanese mission to Spain with the purpose of negotiating for the opening of trade relations between Japan and Spain was revealed in a book called "Southern Path Blazers" published recently. The story continues:

It was toward the end of the 16th century.

In a little mission established in Asakusa, Yedo, were a Spanish missionary called Louis Sortero and a missionary-physician, Padro Brigillo. As a measure to increase the number of Christian converts they had established a little hospital and all persons of all classes were permitted to go there for treament. Not very long thereafter, their reputation was firmly established and people, even in the upper class, began to go there for medical advice.

One year, Brigillo went to Sendai where one of the ladies-in-waiting to the feudal lord, Masamune Date, was ill and given up as hopeless by many of the noted doctors of the period. He was successful in curing her and Sortero availed himself of this opportunity to get access to the feudal lord. With the permission of Masamune Date, the missionaries began to propagate the faith of Christianity in the province under the rule of this feudal lord.

About this time, a group of Spanish people came to the shores of Japan to survey the coast line. Sortero offered his services to this group and acted as a liaison agent in negotiating with the feudal lord. The group was led by Sebastian Biscaino. He stated that he came here with the object of thanking the Japanese for the kind treatment which Don Rodrigo Bebilo had received in Japan when the latter's ship went aground in 1609. But it appeared that the real motive was to verify the rumor regarding the existence of rich gold and silver mines in Japan.

Masamune Date was known throughout Japan for his sagacity, his keen insight into the present trend of national affairs. He realized that in order to make Japan a prosperous, and up-to-date nation, it was necessary to engage in commerce with the outside nations. So when Senor Biscaino arrived in Japan Masamune Date was more than pleased to receive the foreign caller. The feudal lord conveyed to him his extreme interest in developing trade with Spain and Mexico but Senor Biscaino hinted that as the Spanish Empire is quite large, it may not be interested in any more trade but that it might be interested in exchanging religious missions.

Masamune Date then conferred with Sortero, asking him if it was feasible to erect a church in his province for the propagation of the Christian faith. Sortero replied that he was in no position to make such an important decision as this, and urged the lord to dispatch a mission to Rome. The feudal lord, then and there, decided to send a mission to Europe.

Iyeyasu Tokugawa had no place in his heart for Catholicism. During 1612 and the following year, he issued decrees prohibiting the dissemination of this faith, although at the same time he aspired to foster trade with the European countries. For a time he satisfied himself by engaging in commerce with the Dutch and other European merchants although deep down in his heart he wanted to carry on commercial transactions with the Spanish as the latter held the mastery of the seas. Tokugawa sent Biscaino back to sound out the Spanish authorities but since he did not come back with a definite answer, Iyeyasu Tokugawa decided to dispatch Sortero. As there were no ships then which were fit to sail the seven seas, the Shogun ordered his men to construct a ship that would stand the rough seas ahead of the Shogun's messengers.

Masamune Date was disappointed, for he had hoped to send a private mission himself. One of his retainers, Rokuemon Hasegura, was however, appointed to go to Spain. The ship which was christened San Sebastian left on the dawn of September 10, 1612 bound for far away Spain but before they had left the waters of Japan, the ship went aground after meeting a raging storm.

To Masamune Date, this disaster was god-sent. He immediately petitioned the Shogunate on March 1613 for the right to send a mission to Spain and on being granted this privilege, ordered his carpenters to build a galley.

The boat was constructed within 45 days. It was a graceful looking ship, measuring 108 feet long and 30 feet wide and was christened San Juan Bautista. Rokuemon Hasegura was appointed the chief messengers of the feudal lord, with Sortero as his assistant. Other retainers who were ordered to accompany the mission were Chusaku Matsumoto, Kyusuke Nishi, Taroemon Tanaka, Hanjuro Naito and about 20 other retainers, besides Christian merchants and representatives from the nearby districts. Biscaino was left in the cold by the feudal lord although he was given leave to join the mission at the very last moment.

Rokuemon, in his young days, was known as Yoichi while others called him Goroemon and Tsunega. His brilliance was already asserting itself even in his youth. Already in the year 1590 he had participated in the subjugation of the rebels who had started a disturbance in October of that year and in the following year, he had taken part in attacking the Miyazaki castle which was located in Kami-gun, Rikuzen. In all of these engagements, he showed himself as a man capable and resourceful. At the time he was appointed to lead the mission to Europe, he was 43.

On October 29, 1613, the ship pulled out of the Tsuki-no-ura harbor bound eastward. The ship was tossed by the waters of the Pacific but on November 15, they arrived on the shores of California and safely reached Mexico on January 25, 1614.

They were given a rousing welcome by the Mexicans. A drum corps and cavalry lined up at the dock to escort them to the capital of the country, Mexico City, through streets bedecked with vivid, flashy buntings and decorations. They arrived in the capital in February where they were met by the highest officials of the State and of the Church. The members of the Japanese mission were baptized in a special ceremony at the San Francisco Mission located within the city.

On May 8, 1616 the Japanese mission left the capital for the harbor of San Juan de Rue and were taken abroad the San Josef. The ship reached the island of Cuba on July 23, reaching Spain on October 5. They were accorded a grand welcome by the Spanish residents in all the towns through which they passed. When they arrived in Madrid, the royalty as well as the nobility came out to welcome them. Hasegura was given an audience by King Phillip III immediately after his arrival in Madrid. The head of the Japanese mission bowed deeply when he met the King and as he proceeded to kiss the hand of the King, King Phillip III immediately withdrew his hand, took off his crown and bowed to the Japanese representative.

Sortero, acting as interpreter, informed the Spanish King that Masamune Date had asked for a religious mission from Spain and the privilege of opening trade relations with the two countries. He also added that Iyeyasu Tokugawa was of the same opinion.

The Spanish King stated that he would think the matter over. Although he showed extreme cordiality toward the Japanese mission, he was rather evasive in answering the letter from Masamune Date.

Unable to get an immediate reply, Hasegura left for Rome to see the Pope. On arriving at the old Italian capital, the Japanese representative handed him the letter from his feudal lord, a letter which asked the Pope's good offices in opening trade between Japan, Mexico and Spain. The Pope accorded the leader of the Japanese mission the treatment of a national representative, but Hasegura was extremely dissatisfied. There was no answer from the Pope. However, in regard to the trade question, the Pope informed Hasegura that he would tell his representative in Spain to use the latter's influence in the Spanish court. On receiving his assurance, Hasagura left for Spain.

However, Spain did not greet the Japanese mission with the same enthusiasm and cordiality manifested at the time of their arrival. The Spanish people were cold. It was found that this change in sentiment was brought about by the derogatory rumors which had been spread by Biscaino. It will be recalled that he resented the treatment given him by Masamune Date who did not make him an official representative of the Japanese mission.

Hasegura pressed the Spanish King for an immediate reply but the King dilly-dallied. Realizing the futility of staying any longer, the Japanese mission bid farewell to Spain and sailed for home.

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YOUNG foreign girl seeks position. Has experience in stenography and accounting. Apply Box 5, Japan Times, Tokyo.

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PROF. Dr. K. Nakajima, skin and blood disease specialist. English, French and German spoken. Hours: 9-12 a.m., 3-6 p.m., until noon on Sundays and holidays. 1 Ginza-nishi 5-chome, 2nd floor of Taya Store on street car line from Sukiyabashi, a few blocks from Imperial Hotel side entrance. Tel. 57-0315.

DRS. Ogawa and Yoko Ishigami (Oculist and Optometrists). Eyes tested and glasses fitted. Office hours: 9-12 a.m. and 1-5 p.m. except Sundays and holidays. Room 351, 3rd floor, Marunouchi Bldg., opposite Tokyo station. Telephone Marunouchi 23-1635.

DR. M. Takahashi (A.B., M.D. Stanford University). Specialist in ear, nose, and throat. Completely equipped lying-in facilities, 200 yards from Meguro tram-stop. Shimo-meguro 1-119, Meguro-ku, Tokyo. Hours by appointment. Tel. Osaki 49-0417.

CHINESE MERCHANTS IN SOUTH IMPORTANT

Cooperation and Sympathy With Japanese Ideals Sought by Council

Recognizing the importance of the cooperation of the Chinese merchants living in the southern regions, the East Asia Economic Council has decided to launch a program whereby those merchants will understand the ideals of the Japanese and gladly join in the plans for the construction of the Co-Prosperity Sphere, says the Nikkan Kogyo.

The East Asia Economic Council, to keep pace with the development of the situation, had been deliberating on the practical policy between its Planning Section and interested Government quarters. Sotaro Ishiwata, president of the Council, is reportedly contemplating expansion of the Council's headquarters at Tokyo, and also of establishing another headquarters in the southern regions through which to launch pacification operations for Chinese residing in those parts of the world.

An air-tight economic collaboration between Japan, Manchoukuo and China is to act as the foundation of economic operations for Greater East Asia, acting as a nucleus to which the economic cooperation of Thailand and French Indo-China will be invited, leaving out of consideraton for the time being the territories where military operations are under way.

Attention to Chinese Merchants

Inasmuch as the Chinese merchants of those regions are elements which can in no way be jostled out of their position, concentrated attention of the Council is expected to be shown them. Other economic operations are to follow on this ground work.

Independently from the foregoing project another project of the Foreign Traders' Federation for the construction of a "Greater East Asia Hall" was approved at the meeting of officers of the Federation's Greater East Asia Economic Research Department on Wednesday.

Key Offices Founded

The Federation having recently completed the founding of 18 branch offices in various key points of the Co-Prosperity Sphere and being now prepared to start full-fledged business as a people's organization for conducting economic survey and other matters promoting development of the Sphere, has resolved to build a headquarters in Tokyo under joint enterprise with the Japan Industry Promotion Institute.

The Federation hopes to undertake manifold activities under its wing for promoting the people's understanding of conditions existing in the Sphere, and to take a flank position as a civilian agency in the effort of the Government for the construction of the Co-Prosperity Sphere, it is said.

MEDICINES TO BE PLACED UNDER RATIONAL CONTROL

Committee Setup to Govern Manufacture and Sale for Health Betterment

A project for placing the manufacture and sale of medicines and pharmaceuticals under rational control has been devised by the Welfare Ministry for the improvement of quality, economy of material and labor, and advancement of national health, announces the Chugai.

No small attention had been directed to medicines by the Welfare Ministry ever since the outbreak of the China incident, reflecting directly as it does, the state of national health. A special committee was created in the Ministry last December, which after a long preamble, has recently formulated rules governing manufacture and sale of medicines, which were issued to prefectural governors on Thursday. The new rules were also explained in detail at the meeting of chiefs of Health Sections of prefectural offices held on the same day at the Ministry.

Statistics reveal that the number of patent medicines since the early days of the Meiji era amounts to as many as 400,000. No active step was adopted in the past by the authorities to introduce order and coherence into the chaotic output of sundry medicines, leaving the people at a loss to choose the needed kind of medicine.

Best Technique to Be Used

Prefectural governments will invite, according to the new plan, all manufacturers of patent medicines and pharmaceuticals to consolidate their productive facilities around the most excellent plants in their respective districts to conduct concentrative production. In this way highest scientific knowledge and technique available will be put at the disposal of manufacturers for economical use of materials and labor.

A similar principle will be applied to dealers of medicines. In the past traveling medicine salesmen such as those of Toyama district, traversed all over the country, visiting each household, many of them covering the same districts, each man representing different manufacturers. They sold articles of similar kinds causing wasteful duplication of labor and materials. To rectify the situation the authorities seek the establishment of one large Medicine Sale Control Company with head office either in Tokyo or Osaka, of which dealers will be entitled to become shareholders. All medicines produced by manufacturers will be sold to this company which will regular distribution to member dealers, for home consumption, for export, and for special use. Boundaries of traveling salesmen will also be drawn by this company to prevent unnecessary presence of several salesmen in the same districts.

The Welfare Ministry hopes to see this new medicine distribution structure established by the beginning of April, and of the new medicine manufacturing structure by the end of May.

Through the realization of this rational and humanistic program people will be able to buy medicines, without anxiety as to their quality and efficacy contributing greatly to the advancement of national health, says the paper.

Albion's Money Crimes Told

Liberation of Asiatic Peoples From Military, Political Yoke of Britain Also Means Breaking of London's Monetary Grip

Liberation of the Asiatic peoples from the military and political yoke of the British will mean also their liberation from the monetary exploitation system of London, Masaharu Yoshida, chief of the research section of the Mitsubishi Bank, writes in the Hochi.

The British Empire is now breaking up. How this has come about can be studied from the strategic, political and economic angles with equally interesting results, Mr. Yoshida says, but here the problem will be taken up exclusively from the monetary point of view.

The various problems of money are usually considered from the internal standpoint and even when they are treated of internationally a purely theoretical and non-political viewpoint is adopted. Thus the methods by which Britain oppressed and exploited the weaker nations and opposed the stronger through the medium of monetary policy are apt to be passed over. That Britain used diplomacy, armed force and trade to conquer various parts of the world and did not hesitate to employ threat, conspiracy, bribery or murder as the occasion called for are facts even English historians have admitted.

British Methods Prevailed

As regards the currency policy of the British, however, scholars and businessmen even of the conquered or oppressed nations have accepted British methods and not a few have made the British system their model of efficiency and ethics. Who will assert that there has been no Finance Minister, economist or financier of this type even in our own country, declares Mr. Yoshida.

Some might retort and say that the use of currency as an instrument of politics or conquest is not a British monopoly. Is not everything in this sad world dictated by money: "Even in Hell, money speaks?" But there should be no misunderstanding on this point, the writer goes on. What is meant here is not the bribe-giving, bribe-taking or investments of the British but the outright maneuvers and juggling with the currencies of their colonies and other lands to further the interests of England and to extend its power. In other words, they have played with the currency systems, prices and capital movements of other countries so as to derive from them huge profits and vast power overseas.

The currency tactics of the British was not of this vicious nature in the 17th or early 18th century. The most they did was to sell their commodities at high prices to India or the United States in order to save themselves from bankruptcy by absorbing gold and silver in payments of freightage. They told the East India Company to "treat the natives well, but send money, send as much money as possible." They laid down navigation rules by which they endeavored to exploit North America. But all these methods did not constitute any abuse of the currency system or movement of money. At the most it was mere extortion. They gave some goods in return. They were only motivated by mercantile ideas.

Value of Gold Declines

Since the latter half of the nineteeth century, however, the gold mines of South Africa fell into their hands and gold veins of the American West were discovered, so that the value of gold grew somewhat less; and since the British were now able to obtain as much gold as needed, their currency tactics toward the weaker countries and their colonies underwent a gradual change.

At about this time, the leading nations were shifting from the silver standard to the gold standard, while the trade policy of Britain was advertised to the rest of the world as based on perfect laissez-faire. The British method in those days was to draw as much gold and silver to London as possible from the mining centers and their colonies throughout the world, and to manipulate their market prices up and down to suit their convenience. By this means they amassed vast fortunes and secured immense quantities of raw materials.

They gathered the gold and silver that all nations yearned for, put out the signboard of freedom of trade and thus absorbed the merchandise of all countries. They would send a very small portion of their gold and silver holdings but they kept the bulk as bank deposits or transferred them to the liabilities of the colonies to England.

A most flagrant instance of this system was the council bill that the British used in its dealings with India. This instrument was a sort of exchange bill that the India Office sold for imports from India. Instead of sending gold to cover the excess import, Britain sold this bill.

Must Be Covered in London

The British also laid down that the issues of Malay or Indian currencies must be covered by gold or British securities in London. This shows how the British, while managing the currencies of their colonies at will, ruled that the reserves to cover them should be placed in London, so that the British could make use of them.

England did not attempt much absorption of silver but it abused the fluctuations in its price to squeeze the colonies or weaker countries. It shipped to India and China silver in huge quantities of hundreds of million ounces, in spite of the fact that the price of silver was going down rapidly, and absorbed the materials they produced. There was something ruthless and cold-blooded in this policy of sucking India and China dry.

In spite of the fact that India offered Britain much aid in labor and materials during the last Great War, London terrifically raised the rupee rate so as to reduce its silver payments to India. After the war, when it was seen that the price of silver was declining, it sold enormous quantities of this metal to the long-suffering country.

China after 1927 suffered so acutely from the huge imports of silver because Britain and India adopted a policy of abandoning silver. It was by taking advantage of this fall in the silver price and rapid inflow of silver into China that British capitalists, notably Sassoon, made their advance into China. As a result, when the United States raised the price of silver, huge quantities of silver flowed out of China and finally, under British guidance, China was compelled to abandon the silver standard.

Free Trade Ends

The era of free trade and the gold standard came to an end with Great War I. Some years after the war Britain and a number of other countries came back to gold but post-war Britain adopted the gold bullion as the standard. Moreover, at the Ottawa Conference of 1922 it was decided that a British Empire bloc should be formed and thus a period of strong exchange control in accordance with a sterling bloc policy set in.

By the time the present European War broke out, the leading nations of the world except the United States had abandoned the pure gold standard in favor of a gold exchange standard. Not only had they suspended the conversion of banknotes into gold but there no longer was any free movement of gold. Thus the British colonies and other countries made their funds in England the reserves for their currencies and the values of their currencies came to be measured in terms of the pound sterling. Since the outbreak of the German-British War, the dollar superseded this status of the pound. Japan was among those countries that linked their currencies with the pound and dollar.

The adoption by the British colonies of a gold exchange standard or pound exchange standard based on the British currency was not altogether the result of British machinations but in some cases it was spontaneous on the part of the colony concerned. Nevertheless, the profits and advantages that Britain secured through it were immeasurably great. Consequently, it is evident that Britain directly or indirectly guided, requested, recommended, induced or coerced its colonies and other countries into adopting it.

In the first place, funds of the gold exchange standard countries were massed in London and these could now be used by the British for their own purposes. In trade and monetary relations with such countries, Britain would enjoy much convenience and prestige. London could now manipulate the exchange rates between the pound and the currencies of such countries to suit itself. This point becomes the clearer if it is recalled that whenever the Anglo-American rate dropped, the yen was dragged down by the falling pound.

(To Be Concluded)

PUBLIC COOPERATION STIMULATES SAVINGS

Upward Trend Shown in Fixed And Postal Deposits Over Same Period Last Year

Spurred cooperation by the general public in the smoother financing of the historical war with the United States and the British Empire, together with the increased disbursement of Government funds, stimulated the national savings encouragement campaign to such an extent that postal savings swelled by ¥374,620,000, last month, an all-time high record. A similar upward trend was also seen in fixed deposits in commercial banks and money put in savings banks.

The figure of postal savings for January compares with ¥130,723,000 for August, 1941, and ¥250,256,000 for January, 1941. The rate of expansion in fixed deposits moved downward from ¥178,847,000 for January, 1941, to ¥114,867,000 for August, 1941, but with September as the turning point the upward trend appeared and the mark of ¥181,330,000 was hit last month. Money in savings banks increased by ¥118,620,000 last month which compares with ¥92,095,000 for the corresponding month of last year and ¥65,045,000 for last August.

Rise in Cost of Living

There were many factors which caused a weak tone in the national savings, but the important were the steady rise of living costs and the increase of cash in hand of the general public due to the growing transactions in cash for which the application of the rationing system to various daily necessaries are most responsible.

With the aggravating development of the Japan-America relations since the United States Presidential order of assets freezing, the general public of this country renewed its determination toward the improvement of the industrial productivity expansion program and the smoother financing of the national defense scheme. Their determination was consolidated to the maximum extent, when the war broke out in the southwestern Pacific areas between the Japanese Forces and American as well as British units on December 8, 1941. The authorities more actively launched the national savings campaign and the general public redoubled its cooperation.

Decline in Bank Withdrawals

The lowering of the living standard and the strengthening of State control over the consumption of daily necessaries, especially over clothing materials, were most vividly reflected in the campaign. The withdrawal of bank deposits noticeably declined as a favorable reflection of the successful military operations on land, at sea and in the air since the onset of hostilities, in sharp contrast with the increasing trend in England which was called by The Times, London, as a "remarkable weather signal." Economic experts, however, emphasize the necessity to launch the national savings campaign to an intensifying degree, on the ground that Government bonds will be issued this year in greater amounts than last year in order to finance the unprecedented large-scale War of Greater East Asia.

U.S., Britain Feeling Pinch of War, Report Three Neutral Cities

Both the United States and Britain are steadily coming to feel the pinch of war in various fields of national economy, Domei reports from Geneva, Lisbon and Buenos Aires indicate. The Geneva report dated February 20 says that the cost of living in the United States rose last month by 1.3 per cent and prices of foodstuffs by 2.7 per cent, according to a press dispatch received from Washington the same day on the basis of the announcement made by the U.S. Department of Labor. The Detroit Works or the Aluminum Company of America, according to the Buenos Aires report, went idle on the night of February 18 by the second strike within 72 hours. All workers laid down their tools after the delegate of the Trade Union had informed them of the attitude of the company toward their demands. The Lisbon dispatch says that it is highly probable the British Government will soon issue stricter regulations banning the use of wolfram alloys, as a result of the impossibility of shipping wolfram ores from China, according to information received from London.

U.S. COPPER SUPPLY NOT EQUAL TO NEED

Subsidies for Production of Ore Important Policy of White House

Although strenuous efforts have been made by the White House toward the expansion of copper production to improve the supply of the metal for national defense industries, it is considered inevitable that the demand and supply of the mineral will be further aggravated this year, according to a Domei dispatch from Buenos Aires.

The granting of subsidies for the encouragement of the production increase of copper ore is the most important policy taken by the Roosevelt Administration for this purpose, points out the cable. The domestic copper demand in the United States for the current year is estimated at about 2,500,000 tons, a record high in the country. Competent observers in Washington are doubtful about the problem of whether or not this increased demand will be met satisfactorily.

Last year also the U.S. Government exerted itself to boost the copper output in view of growing demand from the munitions industry, but nevertheless the production moved up only by 300,000 tons from 1,300,000 tons for the year 1940 to 1,600,000 tons. Demand from copper processing factories, however, increased by 50 per cent. The difference in the increase rate between the supply and demand was met by imports from Latin-American countries and stocks at home.

Copper Boost Difficult

Mining experts predict that it is difficult to boost copper production more than 200,000 tons this year and imports from South and Central America do not exceed 150,000 tons. The United States Government will make efforts to improve the supply from Canada and Congo to cover the difference between the demand and supply.

According to statistics released by the Copper Association of America, copper production for January, 1942, reached 90,017 tons as compared with 93,300 tons for the corresponding month of last year. The statistics also indicate that copper stocks dwindled from 116,300 tons for January, 1941, to 81,371 tons for last month.

Bank of Japan Accounts

February 20
(In ¥1,000)

Note Issues	4,865,664
Over Issues	165,664
Deposits	597,347
Loans	450,790

Bill Clearings

February 20
(In ¥1,000)

	Tokyo	Osaka
Bills Cleared	165,853	153,725
Balance	37,301	25,069

LONG-TERM WARES CONTINUE STRONG

Although Fresh News Lacking, Market Supported by Technical Factors

Thanks to the change-hand operations, shares in the long-term division continued to be firm all through the morning session on the Tokyo Stock Exchange Friday, the Chugai Shogyo reports.

Although the market lacked favorable and fresh reports, all shares were supported firmly when the trade started with the opening of the first call. The firm sentiment which prevailed in the early calls of the morning was primarily due to the termination of adjustment operations. Especially in the long-term section, traders changed hands incessantly, and bought future goods in large numbers.

In the short-term section, however, shares became inactive in the last-half of the morning session after having moved up and down briskly in the first-first time. The bourse issue was rather easy in the morning, closing at ¥130.00.

Sugar shares stiffened somewhat soon after the opening of the afternoon session, but others swayed in a narrow range owing to lack of incentive. The bourse issue closed at ¥130.10.

Long-Term Market

Long-term market prices in yesterday's morning session were:

	Clos.		Mar.	Apr.
First Section				
Fuji Spinning (50)	65.2	u .1	....	66.2
Do. new (25)	36.7	....	....	37.5
Kanegafuchi Sp (50)	152.6	d .7	154.3	155.0
Do. new (25)	26.6	....	....	98.1
Teikoku Rayon (50)	100.2	d .7	....	102.0
Do. new (37½)	91.8	d .2	91.8	92.5
Tokyo Rayon (50)	35.4	....	34.4	34.0
Toyo Rayon, new (50)	72.8	d .2	....	74.4
Second Section				
N. Y. K. (50)	108.5	u .6	109.1	109.3
Do. new (37½)	92.4	d .1	93.5	93.7
O. S. K. (50)	93.6	....	99.6	99.8
Do. new (37½)	83.2	d .8	84.3	84.9
Ishikawajima S.B. (50)	81.7	d .2	82.6	82.9
Do. new (25)	53.7	d .4	54.4	54.7
Uraga Dock (50)	135.1	u1.1	88.0	88.1
Mitsubishi Heavy (50)	101.5	u .1	102.7	103.2
Hitachi Works (50)	75.2	d .4	76.1	74.2
Third Section				
S. M. R. (50)	69.5	d .9	....	70.0
Japan Fat (50)	62.5	....	63.3	63.5
Japan Soda (25)	30.9	....	30.4	30.5

Government Bonds

Government bonds spot prices yesterday morning were:

Kogo 5%	106.35	106.35	106.35	106.35
Second 5%	106.25	106.25	106.25	106.25
First 4%	102.85	102.85	102.85	102.85

Short-Term Market

Short-term prices yesterday morning were:

	Open.	High	Low	Clos.
Tokyo Stock, new	129.8	130.3	129.7	130.1
N. Y. K., old	108.4	108.9	108.4	108.8
Do. new	92.7	92.8	92.5	93.0
Kanegafuchi Spin.	....	153.1	152.7	153.4
Do. new	97.1	97.5	97.0	97.4
Teikoku Rayon, n.	91.3	91.6	91.3	91.7
Osaka Stock, new	70.7	70.9	70.6	71.1
S. M. Railway	69.9	69.9	69.6	69.3
Mitsubishi Heavy	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0
Hitachi Works	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0
Japan Steel Tube	75.0	75.1	74.9	75.0
Japan Oil	79.6	79.7	79.5	79.5
Japan Mining	61.2	61.2	61.1	61.3
Manchurian Ind	58.5	58.5	58.5	58.3

PRIVATE TIMBER FIRMS WILL CONTINUE BUSINESS

Plans for Lumber Control Company Revised by Authorities

The Agriculture and Forestry Ministry's plan to control manufacture and sale of timber by May, 1942, by concentrating timber making activities into the hands of large lumber control companies slated for creation in a few large districts of Japan, having been found inexpedient the authorities have revised the erstwhile plan and decided to allow private timber manufacturers and dealers to continue their business for the time being, says the Chugai.

According to the original plan, the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry designed creation of a few large lumber companies, each embracing several prefectures, to control manufacture and distribution of timber. A special stipulation provided for the creation of companies of smaller scale, one in each prefecture, in cases where creation of larger companies was considered inexpedient. In any case private timber manufacturers and dealers, excepting special cases, were supposed to have stopped their business by the end of May, 1942.

Inasmuch as so abrupt a change in the lumber business would invite needless confusion and result in great curtailment of timber output, the authorities have decided to shelve their plan for the time being, and allow private timber manufacturers and dealers to continue their activities under the supervision of control companies, says the paper.

Government Preparing Official Rewards For Workers Noted for Production Boost

With a view to enhancing the spirit among the working classes in Japan to serve the nation through industry, the Government will shortly institute a system which will enable the State to commend in public and grant decorations to those who have rendered distinguished services in increasing agricultural and fishery products, the Miyako reports.

That the Government was making preparations for the introduction of the system was revealed in the Diet some time ago by Vice-Minister of Agriculture and Forestry Kunio Miura.

Concrete measures to be taken for the step are now being considered by the authorities, and before long an Imperial ordinance will be promulgated for the enforcement of the measures.

Those who will be granted decorations and commended in public by the Government will be the men in the fields of agriculture, forestry, fishery and commerce, who have rendered distinguished services in boosting production in these divisions of industry, and whose activities in this connection are considered a shining model for other workers.

Ceremonies to present decorations and letters of commendment will be conducted in Tokyo and elsewhere in this country, and not only individuals but associations of the workers are qualified to receive the tokens of thanks and praise from the Government.

Moreover, the Government will take steps to raise the social positions of those commended.

It is understood that those who will be honored this time will be selected from among those who were designated by the Government last year as "praiseworthy farmers and fishermen" and that the institution of the system will greatly serve the speeding up of various production increase programs which are in progress in the fields of agriculture, forestry, fishery and commerce, says the paper.

TIN AND RUBBER LACK AFFECTS U.S.-BRITAIN

British Merchant Ships No Longer in South Pacific Of Economic Influence

The fall of Singapore will put an end to the activities of 5,000,000 tons of British merchant ships in the waters of East Asia. The disappearance of this British mercantile fleet from these waters will precipitate the shortage of tin and rubber both in the United States and Britain, said Teruichi Yamaguchi in an interview with the Nichi Nichi Thursday, in commenting upon the occupation of Shonan Island by the Japanese Forces, and its far-reaching effect on the economy of these two countries.

Mr. Yamaguchi, who had been in Shonan from January, 1932 to August, 1938, as an employe of the local branch office of the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, explained that Singapore once monopolized the exportation of rubber and tin produced in Malaya, and enjoyed great prosperity as the transhipment center of almost all raw materials shipped there from Borneo, Sumatra, India, Thailand and French Indo-China. The loss of Singapore, therefore, Mr. Yamaguchi said, will give a stunning blow to the shipping interests as well as the trading and manufacturing concerns in Britain.

Britain Lacks Tin

England's self-sufficiency in tin, he pointed out is only 8 per cent, and nearly 80 per cent of the tin manufacturers in England has been supplied by China and Malaya. "Britain's tin industry might be destroyed soon as a result of the catastrophe of Singapore," Mr. Yamaguchi predicted.

"The destruction of the tin industry in Britain, however, is only one of the manifold effects of the Singapore debacle which will shortly begin to shake rudely the economic foundation of Great Britain. An immediate effect, among many others, will be the severance of the supply artery to England from India, Australia and New Zealand, which will eventually deprive Britons of food and clothing materials. Another effect not less serious is the enormous loss British shipping interests will incur.

British Shipping Effected

"In 1938 a total of 5,858 ships aggregating 15,276,000 tons entered Singapore and 5,588 ships aggregating 14,700,000 tons left the port, bringing the grand total of ships touching Singapore during the year to 11,466 aggregating 29,976,000 tons. Of the 15,276,000 tons of ships that entered, 5,110,000 tons were British, while of the 14,700,000 that left, 4,910,000 tons were also British. These figures easily reveal the extent of the damage that will be inflicted upon the shipping interests of Britain, as a result of the fall of Singapore.

"Britain which scarcely produces the raw materials necessary for the prosecution of the war will hereafter try to get rubber, tin and other strategic materials from the United States, South Africa and Canada, but it is questionable, to what extent Britain can rely on the United States in the supply of these materials in the future, for today the United States seems no longer to be the Arsenal of Democracies.

Tin-Rubber for East Asians

"It was once said that the fate of Singapore will be sealed when it becomes impossible for the British on the island to get an abundant supply of whisky and cigars from England, and such a fateful day has finally come to Singapore now. The ships aggregating as much as 5,000,000 tons which once steamed all over East Asian waters, flying the Union Jack atop their masts, will not be seen in this part of the world until peace is restored to the world. And, tin and rubber which are produced in great abundance in Malaya will be put at the disposal of all the peoples in East Asia for the establishment of the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere."

Closing Quotations Of Key Local Bonds, Stocks, Commodities

Closing prices of key local stocks, commodities and bonds yesterday on the Tokyo, Yokohama, and Osaka exchange follow, in yen:

		Comp. with prev. day
Tokyo Exchange, new, short-term	130.9	— .80
N.Y.K., new, short-term	93.0	— .10
Kanegafuchi Spinning, new, short-term	97.4	— .10
Yokohama raw silk forward	15.24	+ .03
Government bonds, Kogo 5s	106.35	Same

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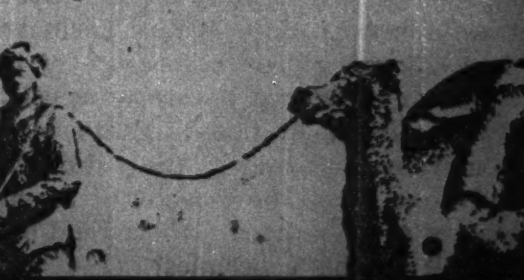

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TOKYO, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1942

The Advance of the Imperial Forces to Timor

The Imperial Forces effected a landing on the island of Timor in the southwestern Pacific on February 20 in the face of enemy resistance. As will be remembered, Great Britain and the Netherlands landed Australian and Dutch troops on the island of Timor on December 17 and these forces had been in illegal occupation of the island ever since.

It is hardly necessary to say that the action taken by Britain and the Netherlands in occupying the island of Timor was a flagrant violation of the neutrality of Portugal, the reason for its occupation, as proclaimed by the British authorities at the time, being "the strategic necessity of providing against the Japanese Forces."

It appears that the Portuguese Government, opposing this illegal occupation, has been conducting negotiations with the British and the Dutch Governments, demanding the withdrawal of the mixed Australian and Dutch forces from the island, but it had been unsuccessful in obtaining satisfaction up to the present. Japanese operations, consequently, have been subjected to constant obstructions caused by these enemy forces in occupation of the island.

The Japanese Forces, in the meantime, have brought the Malay Peninsula under their sway and have finally occupied Singapore. With the war situation steadily progressing in this manner, it has become necessary for the Imperial Forces to start fresh operations against the Netherlands East Indies and Australia. The island of Timor constitutes a key point lying between the Netherlands East Indies and Australia, and inasmuch as the combined Australian and Dutch forces in occupation of this island have been putting up resistance to Japanese arms, it must be obvious to all that it is of absolute strategic necessity for the Japanese to crush these hostile forces.

The advance of the Japanese Forces to the island of Timor has been rendered necessary by the illegal action taken by Britain and the Netherlands in occupying the island in breach of international good faith. The Japanese Government feels every sympathy toward Portugal for the embarrassing position in which she has been placed in consequence of the illegal occupation of her territory by the Australian and Dutch forces.

In its official statement regarding the advance of the Imperial Forces to the island of Timor, therefore, the Japanese Government expresses full sympathy with Portugal and declares that Japan has no hostile intentions whatever toward that country. Naturally enough, the Japanese Government makes it clear that it guarantees the territorial integrity of the island of Timor, and that as long as the Portuguese Government upholds its attitude of neutrality, Japan will withdraw her troops from the island speedily after the aims of the present operations have been attained.

Churchill Speaks

The effect on the British nation of the fall of Singapore cannot be over-estimated. The loss of the port which has for generations been the base for the British invasion of East Asia must necessarily have an immeasurable effect upon the defense structure of the British Empire. No less sweeping must be the effect of Singapore's loss upon the Dominions, although it is still too early to estimate it in terms of tangible facts.

No wonder that when Winston Churchill addressed Parliament on February 15, his expression was marked by tones such as were never heard before. Unlike his usual confident self, he said, "I speak to you all under the shadow of a great military defeat for the British. Singapore has fallen. All of Malaya has now been taken by the enemy." Warning that no one should underrate the power and the weight of the Japanese armed forces which have proved themselves in the air, on the sea, and man to man on land, he admitted that Britain had never had the slightest chance against the Japanese even if Britain had been prepared.

Any admission more honest or candid could hardly have been possible. Next, taking up the charge of the British Government having failed to reinforce the Netherlands East Indies or Australia, Churchill explained that Britain had been barely able to keep her head above the water at home, by fighting in the Atlantic, the Mediterranean and North Africa, as well as sending as much aid as possible to Russia. "Not a plane, tank, ship, or anti-aircraft gun has stood idle," he said.

In this connection it may be noted that the Daily Mail, which has been in the forefront of criticism, in its issue of February 13, took the Government severely to task, evidently reflecting the general temper of the British nation. No Cabinet in the history of the British Parliament, observed the paper, had enjoyed a greater measure of public confidence. Thanks to such confidence, it was never asked to account for the defeat in Greece or that in Crete, or for the adverses suffered in Libya. However, the nation had not seen the last of adverses. For the tragedy of Singapore which was being enacted at the moment, who should be held responsible but Churchill and his colleagues?

The British Empire would be doomed, said the paper, should it remain as uncritical as in the past and suffer itself to lie under Churchill's incompetent direction of the war. The danger was pointed out of entrusting the destiny of the British nation in the hands of an amateur strategist such as Churchill, who should be replaced by some competent enough organ.

Churchill's strong character, eloquence, and his abilities as a parliamentarian undoubtedly well qualify him as leader of the wartime Cabinet. His own quality as a wartime leader has hitherto sustained him in power, in spite of the military reverses suffered by his country. Because he was conscious of the position he took regarding general support, the British Premier, after his return from the last trip to Washington, was able to face Parliament in the manner he did. The prevalent political atmosphere in Britain at the time was so unfavorable that no statesman, less certain of his ground, would have faced the music as Churchill did.

The position that Winston Churchill maintained despite the Dunkirk disaster, was undermined by the loss of Singapore. It must be seen that Churchill's records as a leader of war are definitely against him. His failure as a military strategist must brand him as an amateur as he has been dubbed. His name was notoriously coupled with the failure of the Gallipoli expedition in the first world war. In the present world war he should be held responsible for the unsuccessful invasion of Norway and for the equally unsuccessful outcomes of the North African, Greek and other campaigns, which owed mostly to his initiative in each case.

His record as a statesman is unquestionably better. But he committed the greatest error as a statesman when he over-rated the military power of the United States. The highly precarious condition in which the British Empire finds itself today must in all intents and purposes be attributed to the mid-Atlantic conference Churchill held last August with President Roosevelt. In those ill-fated hours a seal of death was put on the British Empire.

Churchill's error is not to be seen so much in the entry of the United States into the war, advantages of which are admissible to some extent, as in the plan under which the security of British interests in East Asia was entrusted to the Pacific fleet of the American navy. This fatal mistake was made when the British Prime Minister calculated the fighting power of the United States in terms of naval tonnage alone. Like most materialists, he over-estimated material values. Any statesman with habitual tendencies to materialist viewpoints, had he been in his place, would no doubt have been guilty of the same miscalculation. But the most important point in criticism of his policy is that he placed too full confidence in a navy which had had no experience in modern warfare.

Winston Churchill either as a statesman or as a national leader in war has lost all his ground. Nevertheless, the British Parliament is unable to replace him with any other statesman. This anomalous situation must be taken as a proof of the extent to which President Roosevelt holds influence over Britain. Parliament's heart-searching must be explained by its uncertainty regarding the power behind the Prime Minister.

But it is obvious that this sort of situation will not go on much longer. Except as an arsenal for the democracies, the United States, as an actual factor of war, has rapidly descended in the scale of world estimate. When American incompetence and ineptitude have been fully exposed in the light of truth, and when the British tragedy of today is found due to the absurdity of Britain taking orders from her ally of proven incapacity, it must be seen that it is Britain, and not the United States, that should be giving orders as a true leader.

Winston Churchill stands out as a mark of death. Britain's collapse would never be checked or averted as long as her ill-fated first Minister continues to dance to Washington's tune. As long as he remains in power, Britain will never be mistress of her own destiny. Britain's downfall, even if inevitable, would be more honorable if her helm was held, to the end, by her sons true to her own tradition and honor.

British Envoy to Moscow Tired of His Job By Failure to Attain Better Relations

D.N.B.

As the London press reports, the British Ambassador to Moscow, Sir Stafford Cripps, is tired of his job and wants to be relieved. Some papers maintain that he has been picked as successor to Amery, the present Secretary of State for India. This combination may be right insofar as London has been trying for some time to get rid of Amery. He conducted the affairs of the India Office very poorly and showed himself less capable of gaining an insight into the difficult matter of Britain's policy toward India than any other of his predecessors. His friends call Amery an amiable fool who cannot even distinguish a Mohammedan from a Hindu. Accordingly, the instructions Amery sent to India were bewildering. His stupidity caused the Viceroy still more headaches than the refusal of the leaders of the Indian nationalists to cooperate with the British Government.

Now that the fighting in Malaya has brought the war to India's gates, the British still more urgently are feeling the need of a clarification of the inner political situation. At this late hour, some of the London papers are asking for concessions to be granted Indian nationalism, in order to constitute a united front of Britons and Indians against Japan. In view of the preference for the Soviet Union shown by some leaders of Congress, it is apparently assumed that Cripps would be the right man to replace Amery. He could be recommended to the Indians as a friend of Moscow methods.

It is rather remarkable that Cripps desires to leave Moscow at this particular moment. Originally he owed his nomination to his reputation as a "high class communist." Churchill and the Labor leaders also wanted to get rid of him. The wealthy London attorney took leave at a press conference in which he called it the task of his life to bring about better relations between Great Britain and the Soviet Union. Later on he admitted, however, that he was rather tired of his stay in Moscow, the more so as neither Stalin nor Molotov received him in months. The Soviet distrust of him did not disappear even when Beaverbrook, and more recently Eden, had exchanged courtesies with Stalin and Molotov. Thus Cripps apparently got very much fed up with the "task of his life," and is now withdrawing from the Soviet Union at a time when his dreams of a British-Bolshevist fraternization are at last coming true.

THE FIRST CAUSE

The world has a first cause, which may be regarded as the Mother of the World. When one has the Mother, one can know the Child. He who knows the Child and still keeps the Mother, though his body perish, shall run no risk of harm.

* * *

He who overcomes others is strong, but he who overcomes himself is mightier still.

He is rich who knows when he has enough.

He who acts with energy has strength of purpose.

He who moves not from his proper place is long-lasting.

He who dies, but perishes not, enjoys true longevity.

* * *

He who is most perfect, seems to be lacking; yet his resources are never outworn.

* * *

He who acts, destroys; he who grasps, loses. Therefore the Sage does not act, and so does not destroy; he does not grasp, and so he does not lose.

THE WAY OF HEAVEN

It is the way of Heaven not to strive, and yet it knows how to overcome; not to speak, and yet it knows how to obtain a response; it calls not, and things come of themselves; it is slow to move, but excellent in its designs.

* * *

If you would contract, you must first expand.

If you would weaken, you must first strengthen.

If you would overthrow, you must first raise up.

If you would take, you must first give.

This is called the dawn of intelligence.

* * *

Those who know do not speak; those who speak do not know.

* * *

Who is there that can make muddy water clear? But if allowed to remain still, it will become clear of itself. Who is there that can secure a state of absolute repose? But let time go on, and the state of repose will gradually arise.

ALLIED FORCES IN ASIA TRAPPED AND ENCIRCLED

ABC Leaders Facing Gloomiest Moment as Singapore Falls

The Japanese Forces have been making havoc of the Allied forces in East Asia, frightening their Government leaders, and imposing on them a nervous strain as great as any that people have ever endured. The peoples of the Allied nations are seeing this havoc unfolded day by day and week by week.

The landing of Japanese troops in the last British naval stronghold in East Asia was the most serious blow the Allies have suffered in the Pacific conflict. By the actual capture of Singapore by the Japanese Forces Australia will be hardest hit for several reasons. Australia will be completely isolated from India and the British Isles. Not only that, Australia will be cut off from either British or American aid. That is why Australian Government leaders have been demanding that the London Government send timely reinforcements and supplies of war materials. But Australia is now a drifting ship on the dark current of a dreadful sea. No other nation is in a position to help it out when and if Japan embarks on an offensive against this British Commonwealth.

Defenses in Danger

The Dutch colonials in the Netherlands East Indies, especially in Batavia, have been worrying their heads off over the danger of Japanese attacks on Java. They fully realize that with the fall of Singapore, their defenses are in danger of crumbling under the terrific impact of Japanese attacks from the air, land, and sea. The fall of Singapore is a splitting and fatal headache for Dutch officials in Batavia.

In Washington the American authorities admitted that the American defenders in the Bataan Peninsula and Corregidor Island are facing the blackest hours since the Pearl Harbor tragedy. On another Allied front, the British authorities are fretting themselves to death over the fate of Burma as the Japanese troops already have crossed the Salween River and completely occupied Martaban, an important port city across Moulmein in the Gulf of Martaban. With the thrust of Japanese troops into Rangoon imminent, not only British but Chungking officials feel that the Japanese have virtually stabbed the heart of Burma, which has been the source for supplying materials to Chungking.

Wants British Aid

Chiang Kai-shek already trekked all the way to New Delhi to see British Viceroy Lord Linlithgow and other British and Indian officials. Chiang had two objects in mind when he visited India. He wanted to get the British aid which will never go to China, and to do lip service for the British to talk the Indians into giving effective aid to the British Government in the war against Japan.

After all, Chiang's trip to India is nothing but another propaganda stunt to bolster the flagging morale of the Allied public, especially the Chinese masses under the Chungking regime. Chiang cannot do anything now about the tide of reverses flowing against the Allied forces on all fronts in the Pacific conflict.

Admiral Thomas E. Hart, tacitly admitting the complete failure of his strategy against the formidable Japanese naval and air forces, tendered his resignation to the Washington authorities as commander-in-chief of the Allied Pacific fleet. Sir Archibald Wavell, commander-in-chief of the Allied forces will soon be fleeing to either India or Australia leaving his forces behind. As the situation clearly shows the Allied forces in East Asia have been virtually trapped and encircled by the speedy and tactical Japanese Forces.

The fate of the Allied forces in East Asia has been sealed.

Gems of Truth

The learned understand the reason of art; the unlearned feel the pleasure.—Quintilian

* * *

Learn to be pleased with everything; with wealth, so far as it makes us beneficial to others; with poverty, for not having much to care for; and with obscurity, for being unenvied.—Plutarch

* * *

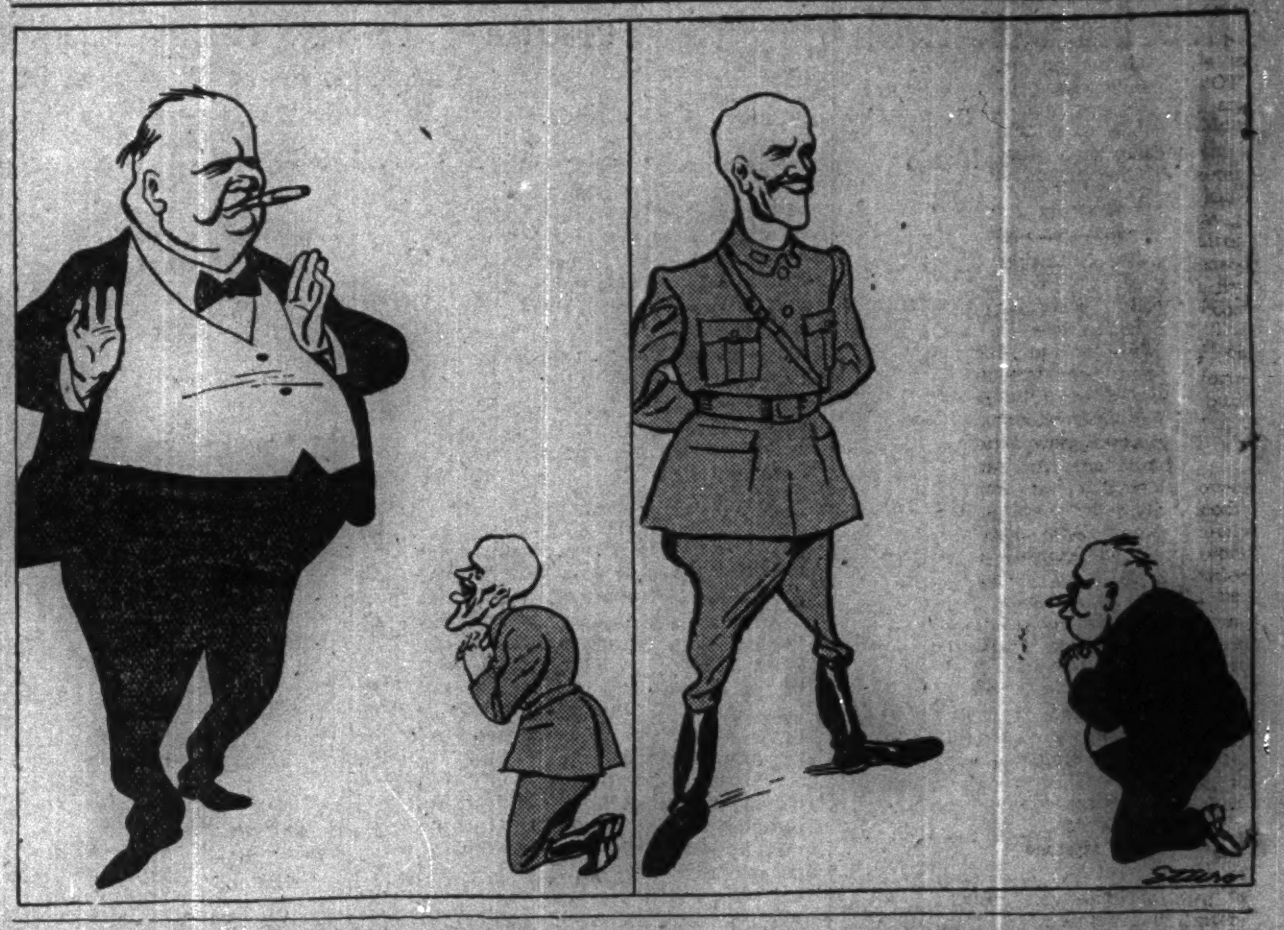
Genuine good taste consists in saying much in a few words, in choosing among our thoughts, in having order and arrangement in what we say, and in speaking with composure.—Fenelon

* * *

Brevity is the best recommendation of speech, whether in a senator or an orator.—Cicero

* * *

In all the affairs of life let it be your great care, not to hurt your mind, or offend your judgment.—And this rule, if observed carefully in all your deportment, will be a mighty security to you in your undertaking.—Epictetus



COSTA RICA IS CONSIDERED KEY TO GERMAN COUP IN AMERICA

Country Lacks Protection Without Army, Navy and Air Defense; People Strongly Pro-Nazi in Actions

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica.—Costa Rica, which is three times larger than Massachusetts and contains a sixth as many inhabitants, is a weak sector in America's defense. One reason for that is Costa Rica's utter lack of protection; another is the German origin of a portion of its population.

Few political facts in the world are more strikingly plain than the helplessness of this country in the face of invaders. It is almost completely without an army, a navy, or air defense. A few hundred Nazi air soldiers such as operated in Crete could obtain control of Costa Rica in a few hours. Having seized the capital, they could take over the Atlantic and Pacific ports. Costa Rica would be helpless before a company of resolute, well-armed soldiers.

And the same day on which Nazi soldiers dropped into beautiful, quiet, verdant San Jose, they could set up a full-fledged Costa Rican government of well-known, native-born, Spanish-speaking citizens. In the name of such a government, pretending to act for the Costa Rican nation, Nazi forces could operate against the Panama Canal, exercise complete control over the other potential interocean waterway, namely, the San Juan River, and apply pressure on the remaining Central American States.

Marines an Example

It must be realized that such a possibility is not fantasy. A striking illustration of how easily armed soldiers operate in Central America is the fact that a few United States Marines exercised control over a much larger State than Costa Rica for five years. The marines in Nicaragua, one might almost say, were safer than pedestrians in some cities.

A large proportion of the Costa Ricans are of German origin. They are strongly pro-Nazi in sentiment and actions.

Most of the Costa Rican Germans are not recent immigrants, and fewer than a thousand are classified as foreigners.

German settlers, the world over, present two outstanding traits: one, that they assimilate with natives exceedingly well, and another, that at certain crucial moments they feel a militant German loyalty.

Characteristic of Society

A strong characteristic of San Josean society is that a large proportion of the families are inter-related. This is a small, active, isolated nation, and from the beginning of Spanish colonization there has been frequent intermarriage in small cities. So, most of the influential people here are cousins of most of the others, and consequently, when a German marries into one family he becomes immediately related to many others. Hundreds of San Joseans have German relatives, with whom they are in constant contact.

It goes almost without saying that, until recent years, Germany has enjoyed respect and prestige here. The German Costa Ricans have been solid, useful citizens. They paid Costa Rica the compliment of settling here very definitely and of identifying themselves with the people.

Better Relationship

It also deserves to be pointed out that the Costa Ricans, though liberal minded, are attached to the Roman Catholic Church and have maintained a better relationship with it than many other Latin-American nations. Their churchmen, also, have often performed useful tasks. So they enjoy a good deal of confidence.

Not all Costa Rican Germans are militant Nazis, but some are. Nazis have made this one of their centers, and carry on a ceaseless activity. It reaches into most branches of the Administration, directs much attention to the press, finds expression in sport, and has many direct channels to the schools. In the business world, it is strong.

Women Are Funny

There is nothing that a man parts with more reluctantly than a weathered, dog-eared, frayed, flank-fitting billfold. Long usage has shaped it to the contour of his hip, and familiarity has not bred contempt. He knows its contents by heart, and even cherishes the uncanceled but permanently glued-together stamps tucked away in their nook. It is as scuffed and as comfortable as an old slipper. Every time he takes it out of his pocket his wife cringes. To her it looks disreputable even when it contains clean currency.

Women are different. Their purses have to match their hats and their gloves—even their shoes. Pocketbooks are only incidentally for money—they are dress accessories. And, despite the fact that dollar bills are the same in summer and winter, purses are changed by the season—vernal and autumnal; tropical weaves in midsummer, tucked away in muffs when the snow flies. One might think that cash can catch cold and have new-moneyia.

The other day my wife went shopping (this is not exactly news) and returned with a purse designed for the climate, regardless of the budget. It has the outside dimensions of an atlas and boasts as many compartments as the Twentieth Century Limited.

The next morning she announced that she was going to the vegetable market and the beauty parlor—a not infrequent combination—and was taking a couple of dollars out of my billfold since she was short of change. (I believe in all aid to women short of change.)

An hour or so later I chanced to stroll out to the kitchen of our apartment and, in the act of depositing an extinct cigar in the garbage pail, I saw two crumpled green bills perched on top of the breakfast debris. It seems she had mixed them up with a movie program and a laundry advertisement she was throwing away.

So I called her up at the beauty parlor, thinking she would be practically out of her mind over the loss. Yes, she said calmly, she had missed the money, but just assumed that she had laid it down somewhere. I suggested that she should have left her new purse at home and just carried the garbage pail with her.

It is incidents like this, year after year, that make marriage one of a married man's chief amusements. But don't tell Washington: They might try to collect an amusement tax.

Health Best at Birth

"New-born infants most closely approach a state of perfect health," says a doctor. According to the doctor, X-ray studios made during the last 18 months on an unselected group of infants disclosed that none had any obvious physical defects. "Consequently, in the investigation of the normal anatomy and physiology of any organ or group of organs, it seems fitting to begin with these young subjects," he said.

In relating the physiology of the fetal digestive system, the doctor said that it had been established with reasonable certainty that the digestive tract of the fetus begins to function early in fetal life. Among the functions which have been shown to occur at some time before birth, he said, are the act of swallowing, gastric peristalsis and motility, hunger contractions of the stomach, peristaltis of the intestines with intestinal motility, and absorption from the intestinal tract.

Of Things Japanese

By MOCK JOYA

One of the ambitions of every Japanese is to make a pilgrimage to the Grand Shrines of Ise once in his or her life time. Many people of middle and lower classes save their money for years to obtain sufficient funds to make a journey to Ise. The Grand Shrines of Ise where the spirit of Amaterasu-O-Mikami, greater ancestor of the Imperial Family, resides is the first and greatest shrine of the Empire.

What is the object in making the pilgrimage to Ise? It is not out of curiosity to visit the famous grand shrine, nor is it to pray for personal benefit or welfare

The Grand Shrines of Ise are originally the shrine of the Imperial Household. To the shrine of Amaterasu-O-Mikami, the reigning Emperor reports all important affairs of State. It is the guardian shrine of the Imperial Family. Formerly the general public were not allowed to donate anything directly to the shrine which was solely looked after by the Imperial Family.

The people are eager to visit Ise, because they desire to be in the very presence of Amaterasu-O-Mikami, ancestor of the Imperial Family, and pray for further divine protection and guidance to the reigning Emperor and other members of the Imperial Family, which is the head family of the Empire's family system. They never dream of going to Ise to pray for their individual or personal benefit. Nor it is to them a journey of pleasure.

Every person in Japan has his community shrine to which he prays for his personal welfare, health or happiness, or the interest of his family or friends. The Grand Shrines of Ise are the shrine that protects the welfare of the Imperial Family. Upon the fortune of the Imperial Family, the prosperity of the Empire and the people depends.

'ORGANIZATION TODT'—PRIDE OF GERMANS

Gigantic Tasks Accomplished On Eastern Front

Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung

The organization of the German front worker can everywhere be found where there have been and still are, German soldiers, be it on the Channel coast or on the Crimea, in the distant Southeast of the Balkans, or in front of Leningrad. The front worker of the "OT" represents a completely new and unique phenomenon of this war, for which there is no parallel in history. Nowhere is the link between the front and the home country more closely tied than where the front worker is active, and nowhere are soldiers and workers nearer each other.

The development of the "OT" is clearly marked by the three stages of the auto road worker, the West wall worker and the front worker, to indicate the three gigantic tasks it had to tackle.

It was not so easy for the Inspector-General of the German road system to make the proper use of the available resources of man-power when the construction of the auto roads was begun. Only as outstanding a leader of men like Dr. Todt could accomplish the tremendous achievement of the auto roads, admired the world over.

Todt's Achievement

Then the sudden transformation of the auto road worker into the West wall worker took place. Within a few weeks this army was raised and a gigantic arsenal of technical means, trucks and special machines was put at its disposal with the help of which the strongest fortifications in the history of mankind were literally created out of nothing. At that time, before the war began and during the first winter of the war, when the fronts were facing each other immovably in the West, the German people realized Todt's achievement in all its greatness.

During the work on the West wall, the type of the front worker began to take shape. His great hour arrived on May 10, 1940. On that day, when the German armies went into action, Dr. Todt addressed an appeal to the front workers: "You must now stand ready to build new positions for the fight of the German soldier. The front worker will always closely assist the soldier. This will be the slogan of the 'Organization Todt' in the fight that has now begun."

A few figures may serve to give an idea of the achievements of the "OT" during the campaign in the West and afterward in that war theater. More than 800 bridges were built with a total length of 25 kms, 6,000 kilometers of roads were cleared up, 1,500 kilometers of canals were rendered navigable again, tunnels were repaired, hundreds of towns and villages cleared of wreckage, and flying field after flying field built along the Channel coast in the fight against England. The long-range battery emplacements on the Channel coast and the other fortifications in that region were also built by the "OT."

Accomplishment Amazing

But all these achievements are overshadowed by what the "OT" accomplished in the East. Even the enemy had to admit admiration for the work of the "OT." In an article, entitled "Todt's Triumph," the Daily Mail recently stated that there could be no doubt as to the German successes in the East being largely due to Dr. Todt. What he and his organization had accomplished, was simply amazing.

Dr. Todt has increased the striking power of the German armed forces by adding a new branch, so to speak, to the three previously existing branches: the "OT." The weapon of this branch is work. Whenever the course of this war is retraced, the achievements of the "Organization Todt" will have to be remembered. It has already entered into history as a living monument for the great German who was allowed to give it his name.

Fuel From Farm Products

A semi-commercial plant for production of motor fuel from farm products has been practically completed.

This pilot plant, into which the chemists and engineers have incorporated all the latest improvements in equipment and processes available, is to be used for rigorous large-scale testing of promising developments from the regional laboratory and elsewhere. It is capable of producing 500 gallons of alcohol a day. The first pilot plant work will be on corn, followed by work on sweet potatoes, white potatoes, wheat and other carbohydrate crops.